FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

[VOL. XXIV.] FAYETTEVILLE, N. C., WEDNESDAY MORNING, JULY 1, 1840. [NO. 1204.]

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED, WEEKLY,
BY E. J. HALE.

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ADVERTISEMENTS inserted for sixty cents per square for the first, and thirty cents for each succeeding publication. Advertisers are requested to state the number of insertions desired, or they will be continued till forbid, and charged accordingly.

☞ *Letters to the Editor must be post paid.* ☜

Warsaw Stage.

THE mail for Warsaw will close after the 25th inst. at 9 o'clock P. M. and the Stage will leave here at 10 P. M. It will by this arrangement, meet the Cars both North and South at Warsaw.

BAKER & BLOCKER.

June 24. 3tf

Piano Fortes.

NOW OPENING and for sale at the *Female Seminary*—

1 extra grand action PIANO FORTE, elegant crotch Mahogany, Gothic architecture, with every modern improvement; manufactured by Wake & Glenn, $470

1 ditto Rosewood, 6½ Octaves, by Wake & Glenn, $385

1 ditto Mahogany, by Wake & Glenn, $340

1 ditto by Geib & Walker, $350

1 ditto common action, by Dubois, Bacon & Chambers, $200

These Piano Fortes have been selected carefully by the best masters in New York, and will be sold at a liberal discount from the regular prices, and a credit on good paper to suit the times.

Also, several Piano Fortes, which have been in use in the Seminary, are offered at great bargains.

June 12, 1840. 2-tf

FAYETTEVILLE FEMALE SEMINARY

THIS Seminary will close its present Academic year on the 16th of July, and resume the exercises on the 15th of October next. It has been in operation on its present plan for three years and the average number of Pupils has been about 70. As the state of a school is pretty fairly indicated by its studies and studies, the classes for the present year are supplied.

Whole number of Pupils,	80
English Grammar,	20
Rhetoric,	8
Arithmetic,	62
Geography,	66
Natural Philosophy,	8
Intellectual Philosophy,	5
Astronomy,	28
Chemistry,	6
Algebra,	8
Geometry,	4
Botany,	19
Latin,	21
French,	15
Instrumental Music,	40

June 15, 1840. 2-tf

Received per Henrietta,

100 BOXES RAISINS, in fine order, 50 half boxes do, do do,

For sale at low prices in lots.

SAM'L W. TILLINGHAST.

Jan. 25, 1840. 82tf

Received per Cotton Plant and for sale,

50 BAGS RIO COFFEE,
75 bales Northern HAY.

SAM'L W. TILLINGHAST.

June 6, 1840. 1tf

Bain's Letters.

LETTERS and Meditations on Religious and other subjects; by Wm. T. Bain; for sale by

E. J. HALE.

June 5. 1-4w.

HICKORY SPRING,

SITUATED in the county of Chatham, North Carolina, 18 miles South West of Pittsborough, so well known for its medical virtues, is now in good repair, and the Subscriber is ready for the reception of visitors. The Proprietor thinks it entirely unnecessary to add words or certificates to recommend the water, as the many cures which it has performed will sufficiently recommend to invalids the virtue of the water in many diseases, particularly in cases of dyspepsia.

TERMS OF BOARD.

One dollar per day, six dollars per week, twenty dollars per month. Children and servants half price. Horses will be kept for fifty cents per day.

WM. BOWEN.

June 10, 1840. 2-3w

Pocket Book Lost.

ON the 4th inst. the Subscriber's Pocket Book was stolen from his coat pocket in his room at the Jackson Hotel, in this town. It contained one 20 bill, one $10, and two $5 bills, all N. C. Bank notes. Also, a note given by Thomas J. Maxwell, in favor of Lewis Jones, Sen., for 27 50, dated on or about the 31st Jan. last. All persons are forewarned from trading for the note, as its payment to any one but myself has been stopped. A reasonable reward will be paid for the recovery of the contents of the pocket book.

D. B. MURPHY.

Cumberland county, June 13, 1840. 2-3w

State of North Carolina,

ROBESON COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, May Term, 1840.

Mary McLean, vs. Margaret McLauchlin and others, heirs and heiresses of John McLean, dec'd.

[PETITION FOR DOWER.]

THE Petitioner states, that her husband, John McLean, died intestate, seized and possessed of two hundred and fifty-four acres of Land, contiguous to Duncan Smith and others: That six of the heirs, viz Neill McLean and wife Catharine, Charles McLean, Daniel McLean, James McLean, William P. McLean and John H. McLean: (The last two children of Allen, who was a son of Intestate,) live beyond the limits of the State:

Ordered, That publication be made in the Fayetteville Observer, for five weeks successively, directing the said Defendants to appear at the next term of this Court, to be held in Lumberton, on the 4th Monday in August next, to make their defence or that the petition will be taken pro confesso and heard accordingly.

Witness, Shadrach Howell, Clerk of said Court, at Office in Lumberton, the fourth Monday of May, A. D. 1840, and of American Independence the 64th year. SHAD'H. HOWELL, *C. C. C.*

Issued June 13, 1840. 2-5w

Blanks for sale at this Office.

POETRY.

FROM THE HESPERIAN.

THE FLOWERET.

"THERE is a reaper whose name is Death,
And with his sickle keen,
He reaps the fearded grain at a breath,
And the flowers which grow between."

LONGFELLOW.

I MARKED, when the morning sun shone bright,
Where a floweret in beauty grew:
Its petals oped to the rosy light,
As it laughed in the sparkling dew!

And a grateful fragrance the blossom flung
To the sportive winds at play:
While o'er it a raptured wild bird hung,
And carolled his love-taught lay.

I came again when an hour had flown,
And sought for my floweret fair;
All vain, alas! for the blossom was gone,
And sad was the silent air.

I mourned when I thought on its radiant hue,
And remembered its look of pride;
I bowed me in grief where its beauty grew,
And wept where my floweret died.

Then I turned my gaze to the azure sky,
And thought on the God above;
Who heareth the hungry ravens cry,
And whose holier name is Love!

And I dried my tears as my fancy roved
To the realm by angels trod:
For I knew that the blossom from earth removed,
Bloomed bright in the gardens of God!

O ye, who have watched o'er its fragrant birth,
As it oped to the balmy day—
Weep not that no longer it smileth on earth,
To gladden your weary way.

No more shall ye fear for the morning's blight,
Nor dread the cold chills of even:
For afar, in a realm of celestial light,
Your floweret is blooming in Heaven!

North Carolina. C. W. E.

FEMALE SCHOOL, FAYETTEVILLE.

MISS MALLETT, with the assistance of competent Teachers, will open a School on the 15th of October, at her residence on Gillespie street, in which with the ordinary branches of English Education, will be taught the Latin and French Languages, Music, Drawing and Painting. No exertion shall be wanting for the improvement of Pupils in moral department as well as literary instruction.

TERMS—IN ADVANCE.

Elementary Department or 2d Class,	$8	per Session.
First Class,	16	" "
French Language,	10	" "
Drawing and Painting,	10	" "
Music on Piano Forte, accompanied by the voice,	25	" "
Music on Guitar,	25	" "

May 19, 1840. 98tf

Received per Steamer Henrietta and for sale,

20 BOXES fresh Soda CRACKERS,
5 do do Sugar Biscuit,
10 half bbls. Pilot Bread and Crackers.

SAM'L W. TILLINGHAST.

June 15 1840. 2tf

Notice.

THE Subscribers having qualified as Executors to the last Will and Testament of James Hart, at June Term of Cumberland County Court, 1840, hereby notify all persons indebted to the said Estate to make immediate payment, and all persons having claims against said Estate, to present them within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be plead in bar of a recovery.

J. H. HOOFER.
ELIJAH FULLER.

Fayetteville, June 9, 1840. 1-tf

Important to Architects.

BUILDERS who are ready to enter on a Job of some magnitude, will find it their interest to attend at Centre Church, in Robeson county, on the second Saturday in July next.

The Trustees of a Female Academy about to be established at that place, will offer to the lowest bidder, on that day, the erection of several houses. The main edifice will be constructed of wood, two stories high, 50 feet by 35, having a passage on each floor from end to end. The building will be subdivided into eleven apartments, the largest of which will be thirty-five feet by twenty. A Kitchen, Dining Hall, &c., of one story, will also be put up to the lowest bidder. These houses will have five or six stack chimneys, and be supported on pillars. The masonry in all will constitute a contract separate from the other work.

JOHN GILCHRIST,
Secretary to the Board of Trustees.

June 5. 1840. 1-ttm

University of Maryland.

THE LECTURES of the Faculty of Physic, of the University of Maryland, will commence the ensuing term on the FIRST DAY OF SEPTEMBER next, and will continue until the FIRST DAY OF MARCH following.

Professor N. Potter, Theory & Practice of Medicine.
" R. W. Hall, Obstetrics, Hygiene and Medical Jurisprudence.
" S. G. Baker, Materia Medica, Therapeutics.
" W. E. A. Aikin, Chemistry & Pharmacy.
" W. N. Baker, Anatomy and Physiology.
" N. R. Smith, Lecturer on Surgery.

By the arrangements for the next session, Dr. Smith will give a full and complete course on Surgery before the usual period for his departure for Lexington, and after his departure an additional course in Surgery will be given by the Professor of Anatomy. The Faculty are satisfied that Medical Students will fully appreciate the great advantages to be derived from a SIX MONTHS' Course of Lectures—while for the few who cannot conveniently spend six months in town an attendance during four months, as in other institutions, will meet the demands of the Charter.

WILLIAM E. A. AIKIN, *Dean.*

May 29, 1840. 1-5w

DR. G. R. PHELPS' COMPOUND TOMATO PILLS,

(ENTIRELY VEGETABLE,)

A new and valuable remedy for all diseases arising from impurities of the Blood, Morbid Secretions of the Liver and Stomach;

Also, a substitute for Calomel, as a Cathartic in Fevers, and all Bilious diseases, and for ordinary Family Physic.

THIS popular Medicine, which has received such general approbation as a remedy for Dyspepsia, Bilious and Acid Stomachs, Jaundice, Heartburn, Costiveness, Headache, &c. &c., and which is now prescribed by many of the most respectable Physicians, is for sale at the Fayetteville Book Store.

March 8, 1839. 36tf

GEN. HARRISON AMONG THE PEOPLE.

We noticed the fact the other day that Gen. Harrison had left his home to visit the site of old Fort Meigs. He arrived at Columbus on the afternoon of Friday week, and left at ten o'clock next morning. The short period he was present in that city was remarkably interesting. At the moment when he was about to depart, he was constrained to answer the calls of the sovereign people, and he accordingly addressed them nearly an hour in the frank and manly spirit of a soldier. We have read his remarks with unalloyed delight. No man, of any party, who has a heart, can peruse them without an honest emotion of satisfaction. What a relief is such a speech from the bitter tirades of party slang-whangers! We throw aside a crowd of other matter, to give place to the following, which we find in the Ohio Confederate of the 11th inst:

Gen. Harrison left Cincinnati on Thursday; he arrived here, a distance of 120 miles, at five o'clock, P. M. on Friday, and was on his feet receiving the calls and congratulations of our citizens, for hours after his arrival. In the evening he repaired, by invitation, to the Log Cabin, where additional hundreds had congregated to meet this beloved and venerated patriot. Here, with the frankness and unreservedness which have marked his character through life, did he mingle for two hours with the "Log Cabin boys" of the Capital. Long before the sun, and before our youth were astir, the General was, on the morning of the morrow, up and out. Having breakfasted with a friend at a remote part of the city, he was soon again surrounded by the multitude of our people who refused to be satisfied without seeing and communing with him. The period of his departure being at hand, the crowd increased; it was impossible that in the brief interval every one could be presented individually to the General, and all were anxious to see and hear him. At the instance of a friend, who noticed the popular solicitude, the General, from the platform of the door of the National Hotel, addressed the people for half an hour or more. We wish that every man in America had heard that speech. How would the defamers of this great and good man have dwindled in their estimation into merited insignificance: How would the slanderers who impute to him motives which actuate him, and opinions which he never held, and designs which he never entertained, and principles which he never cherished, and who infamously ascribe to him *imbecility* and *deceptitule* and *cowardice*—how would these slanderers have been indignantly rebuked by the righteous judgment of an honest and insulted people! But as they did not and could not hear it, we will endeavor to possess them of its substance. We took no notes. Neither General Harrison nor any other person thought of his making a public address two minutes before he commenced it. It arose out of the circumstances which surrounded him at the moment—and signally illustrated a quality of his character to which we have before alluded—the ability always to say and do exactly what is *proper* to be said and done. The reader will bear in mind, therefore, that we profess only to give him the subject matter, not the style and expression of

GEN. HARRISON'S REMARKS.

Gen. Harrison said he was greatly indebted to his fellow citizens of Columbus and Franklin County—the most cordial hospitality had at all times been accorded to him by them. So long ago as the time when he was honored with the command of the "Northwestern Army," and held his head-quarters at Franklinton, on the other side of the river, it was his fortune to find in the people of Franklin county not only good citizens, but patriots and soldiers.—Their unvarying kindness to him had laid him under many previous obligations, and their generous attentions on the present occasion he cheerfully and gratefully acknowledged.

He said he had no intention to detain his friends by making a speech, and he did so in obedience to what he understood to be the desire of those whom he addressed. He was not surprised that public curiosity was awakened in reference to some things which had been lately published concerning him, nor was he unwilling to satisfy the feelings of his fellow citizens by such proper explanations as became him, in his present position before the country. He confessed that he had suffered deep mortification, since he had been placed before the people as a candidate for the highest office in their gift—nay, the most exalted station in the world—that any portion of his countrymen should think it necessary or expedient to accuse, slander, or villify him. His sorrow arose not so much from personal—dear as was to him the humble reputation he had earned—as from public considerations. He might draw consolation, under this species of injury, from the revelations of history, which showed that the best of men, who had devoted their lives to the public service, had been the victims of traduction. But virtue and truth are the foundations of our republican system. When these are disregarded, our free institutions must fail; he looked, therefore, at symptoms of demoralization with sincere regret, as betokening danger to public liberty. A part of the political press, supporting the existing administration, and certain partisans of Mr. Van Buren, also a candidate for that high office, to which some of those whom he addressed desired to elevate him, had invented and propagated many calumnies against him, but he proposed on the present occasion to speak of one only of the numerous perversions and slanders which filled the columns of the newspapers, and misrepresented his character and conduct. He alluded to the story of his famous "*Confidential Committee*," as they called it. "The story goes," said General Harrison, "that I have not only a committee of conscience-keepers, but that they put me in a cage, fastened with iron bars, and keep me in that." (To one who looked at his bright sparkling eye—the light which beamed in its rich expression—the smile which played upon his countenance, blending the lineaments of benevolence and firmness—who remembered also that he was listening to the voice of a son of old Gov. Harrison, one of "the signers," the pupil of old "Mad Anthony," the hero of Pippecanoe, the defender of Fort Meigs, the conqueror of Proctor—the idea of Wm. Henry Harrison in a cage—was irresistibly ludicrous!)

When the laughter had subsided, the General proceeded. "I have no committee, fellow citizens, confidential or other. It is true that I employed my friend, Major Gwynn, to aid me in returning replies to some of the numerous questions propounded to me by letters. But to such only as any man could answer as well as another. There is scarcely a question of a political nature now agitating the public mind, on which I have not long since promulgated my opinions, by speeches, published letters, or official acts. A large majority of letters addressed to me purported to seek my views of Abolition, United States Bank, and other matters concerning which my views were already in the possession of the public. The most suitable answer to these—and to well-intentioned persons the most satisfactory—was a reference to the documents in which my opinions already expressed were to be found. Such answers I entrusted to my well-tried and faithful friend, Major Gwynn. Letters requiring more particular attention, I answered myself. Every body who knows Major Gwynn knows that he is not one whom I would employ to write a political letter. He is a self-made man—a soldier and a gentleman—but neither a politician nor a scholar. I asked the service of him, because he was my friend, and I confided in him, as it was plain and simple. My habit is to receive, open and read my letters myself. Such as require especial attention, I reply to myself. Such as may be easily answered by another, I hand to my friend, with an endorsation indicating where the information sought may be found, as thus—"Refer the writer to speech at Vincennes"—or "the answer is seen in my letter to Mr. Denny," &c. But it seems that Major Gwynn was Chairman of a Committee of the Citizens of Cincinnati or of Hamilton county. When the famous Oswego letter was received, it was read, and as usual with such letters, I endorsed it and handed it to Major Gwynn. But, it seems, when the answer was prepared, it was signed also by his colleagues of the County or City Committee. Of all this I knew nothing—nor in their capacity of Committee had they any thing to do with my letters. Yet by a little mistake and much perversion, these gentlemen have been erected into a Committee of my conscience-keepers, and made to shut me up in a cage to prevent me from answering interrogatories. Gen. Harrison remarked that, had he, indeed, called to his assistance the services of a friend in conducting his correspondence, he would have had high authority to justify him in the measure. It had been said of Gen. Washington that many of the papers which bear his signature were written by others, and he believed it had never been contradicted; and Gen. Breckenridge, aid to Gen. Jackson in the late war, had represented himself to be the author of much of Gen. Jackson's correspondence. But he had not done so, to any extent or in any other sense than as he had now explained it—in requesting Major Gwynn to refer those addressing inquiries to him, to the public sources of information. And he would here say, that in all his public life, civil and military, there was no letter, report, speech or order, bearing his name, which was not written wholly by his own hand. He said, to open, read, and answer all the letters received by him was physically impossible, though he should do nothing else whatever. To give his hearers an idea of the labor it would require, he said a gentleman then present was with him the morning he left Cincinnati, when he took from the Post Office 16 letters—there were usually half the number at the Post Office near his residence—24 letters per day. Could any man, he asked, give the requisite attention to such a daily correspondence, even to the neglect of every other engagement! True it was, that many communications were sent him which were not entitled to his notice—sent by persons who had no other object but to draw from him something which might be used to his injury and the injury of the cause with which he was identified—yet, there were enough of those which claimed his respectful consideration for the sources from which they came and the subject to which they referred, to occupy more time and labor than any one man could bestow upon them.

Gen. Harrison said he had alluded particularly to this matter of the Committee because it had so recently been the occasion of so much animadversion by his political adversaries. But it was one only of many misrepresentations of him, his conduct, his principles and his opinions with which the party Press was teeming. He said it would occupy him many hours to discuss them, if it were necessary or proper for him to do so. He referred, however, to the Richmond Enquirer—and expressed his surprise at the manner in which his name and character had been treated by that paper. He did so, as it afforded an example of the prostitution of the press to party purposes. That paper, which formerly did him more than justice and paid him the highest compliments as a soldier and civilian—whose editor at one time could designate no other man whom he considered so well qualified for the responsible place of Secretary of War—was now lending itself to the circulation of the most discreditable calumnies against him and endeavoring to persuade his countrymen that he was a coward and a federalist. He alluded to the evidence upon which the Enquirer sought to fasten the accusation that he was a *black cockade federalist*—i. e—the remarks of Mr. Randolph in the Senate of the United States. He said that the attack of Mr. Randolph was met at the moment it was made and effectually disproved. He passed a high encomium upon the genius of that remarkable man, and said, that those who knew Mr. Randolph, knew that he never gave up a point in debate, or receded from his ground any where, until convicted of error. The fact that he made no reply to his answer to the charge, is proof to any one familiar with his character that he himself was satisfied that he had erred. Gen. H. explained the foundation of Mr. Randolph's charge, made at a moment of temporary irritation. He said that old Mr. Adams refused to adopt against France the measures which his party desired, and showed himself in that respect, at least, more an American than a Partizan. It was that course of policy of Mr. Adams, which commanded his approbation and induced him so to express himself, at the time. Mr. Randolph remembered the expression, but probably forgot the particular subject of it, and thus the very fact which proved him to belong to the Republican party of 1800, long years afterwards, is separated from its attendant circumstances and used to prove him a Federalist. Gen. Harrison expressed himself with much earnestness on the injustice which was thus attempted to be inflicted on his character in his native State, in which, when truth and virtue and honor had suffered violence every where else, he had hoped they would survive.

Gen. Harrison alluded to several other instances of gross misrepresentations or absolute falsehoods—industriously and shamefully propagated by a party press. "It seems almost incredible, fellow-citizens," said he, "but it is true that from a long speech, filling several columns of a paper, two short sentences have been taken from different parts of it; these two sentences, separated from their context, are put together, my name attached to them, and published throughout the land as an authentic document." He deplored that state of public sentiment which could tolerate such a system of party action, and trusted for the honor of his country and the hopes of liberty that the reformation of such abuses would soon be wrought out by the force of a pure and healthy public opinion.

"Why, fellow-citizens," said Gen. Harrison, "I have recently, in that House, (pointing to the State house) been charged with high offences against my country, which, if true, ought to cost me my life.—"Yes," continued he, "accusations were there laid to my charge which being established, would subject me, even now, to the severest penalties which military law inflicts—for, I have always held that an officer may not escape the responsibilities of misconduct by resigning his commission.—These charges are not made by my companions in arms, by the eye witnesses of my actions, by the great and good and brave men who fought by my side or under my command. *They* tell a different story. But *their* evidence, clear, unequivocal and distinct—the testimony of Gov. Shelby, the venerable hero of King's Mountain, of the gallant Perry, and of many brave and generous spirits who saw and knew and participated in all the operations connected with the battle of the Thames—the evidence of impartial and honorable men, the concurrent records of history and the authority of universal public opinion, are all cast aside, in deference to the reckless assertions of those who were either not in being or dandled in the arms of their nurses! General Harrison said, he acknowledged that these calumnies were disagreeable to him. His good name, such as it was, was his most precious treasure—and he did not like to have it mangled by such calumniators. Were it his land which they were seeking to destroy—were it the title deeds to his farm that they are endeavoring to mutilate, he could bear their efforts with patience and smile even at their success. But he confessed, notwithstanding his perfect confidence in the justice of his country and the decision of an impartial posterity, that these ruthless attacks upon his military character affected him unpleasantly. This policy of his adversaries constrained him to consider himself as now on trial before his country. He was not reluctant to be tried fairly. The American people being his Court and Jury, his adversaries held to those rules of evidence established by common sense and common right, he feared not the results of the strictest scrutiny, and would cheerfully submit to the decision of a virtuous and enlightened community. He asked but fair dealing and final justice, no more.

General Harrison alluded to several other instances of gratuitous and unfounded calumny, having no shadow of apology in any fact for their invention and publication. He spoke of the batle of Tippecanoe—of the lamented Daviess, whose fall had been ascribed to him. He said the whole story about the White Horse was entirely false, and that the fate of the gallant Kentuckian had no connection whatever with his own white mare, which, by accident, was not rode on that occasion by any one. In remarking upon the slanders connected with the battle of Tippecanoe, he said their refutation, one and all, was found in the proceedings of the Legislature of Kentucky, and especially in the extraordinary confidence reposed in him by the gallant Governor and people of that State, when they subsequently honored him with the command of their army, composed of the choice spirits of the land, the best blood of Kentucky. Gen. Harrison spoke with deep emotion of the trust reposed in him by Kentucky, on the occasion alluded to, and said, that the commission which made him the commander of that brave and patriotic army of Kentuckians, he had always held as the most honorable commission which it had been the fortune of his life to have conferred on him.

He referred to a very recent story, got up in his own neighborhood, and sent forth to the world, corroborated by the sanctity of an affidavit, which represented him as confessing to a young man on a steamboat that he was an abolitionist, and that, although he voted against restrictions on Missouri, he did so in opposition to the suggestions of his conscience, &c. He said the narrative bore on its face the proofs of its absolute falsity—and when he pronounced it a fabrication, without the semblance of a fact or a word for its basis, it was not because he thought it required a contradiction, but to evince the recklessness and desperation of his political enemies, who seemed to have given up every ground of hope, save that which they found in villifying his name. "It is a melancholy fact, fellow citizens," said Gen. Harrison, "that the advocates of Mr. Van Buren should so far forget what belongs to the character of the American citizen, and do so much violence to the nature of our free institutions, as to place the great political contest in which we are now st iving, upon an issue such as this. I would not accept the lofty station to which some of you are proposing to elevate me, if it came to me by such means. I would not, if I had the power to prevent it, allow the fair fame of my competitor to be unjustly assailed and wounded even for the attainment of that lofty aim of a noble ambition. Nay, I have often defended Mr. Van Buren against what I believed to be the misrepresentations of my own mistaken friends and others. Fellow citizens, if Mr. Van Buren be the better statesman let us say so—I shall be the last man to raise an objection against it, or to desire to impose restraints upon the utmost independence of thought and action, and the freest expression of feeling and opinion. I love a frank and generous adversary—such a man I delight to embrace, and will serve him, according to my ability, as cheerfully as my professed friend. But that political warfare which seeks success by foul detraction, and strives for ascendancy by the ruin of personal character, merits the indignation of honest men, is hateful to every generous mind, and tends too surely to the destruction of public virtue, and, as a consequence, to the downfall of public liberty."

Gen. Harrison apologized for occupying his fellow-citizens so long. He said he would but mention one more of the latest slanders which had come to his knowledge. A German paper, published in Cincinnati, almost under his own eye, puts forth, with apparent sincerity, that "Gen. Harrison, now a candidate for the Presidency of the United States, was, many years ago, when a young man, aid to Gen. Wayne during his Indian wars—and that, whenever young Harrison found that a battle was coming on, he always ran off into the woods." (Again there was loud and irrepressible laughter.) The editor forgot, said the General, when he served up this little dish, that the only possible security to young Harrison's scalp on the approach of a battle with the Indians, was in *keeping out of the woods!* Such a story as this can only excite a smile here, it is true, said Gen. H., but this paper circulates not alone in the United States—copies of it are probably read in Europe, where our history is less known, and where the contradiction of such silly falsehoods may possibly never come.

"It has long been proverbial of old soldiers," fellow citizens, continued Gen. H., "that they delight to go back to other days and fight their battles over again. When I began this address to you, I intended only to speak of my far-famed "Committee of Conscience-keepers" and the "Iron Cage" in which they confine me, but I have unwittingly taken advantage of your kind disposition to listen to me, and extended my remarks to other though kindred topics. I will only add that, although they have made a wide mistake who make me dwell in an "Iron Cage," the unlucky wight who put me in a Log Cabin was a little nearer the truth than he probably supposed himself to be. It is true that a part of my dwelling house is a log cabin, but as to the hard cider, (the laughter which followed the allusion to the "hard cider" branch of the story drowned the voice of the speaker.)

But, said Gen. Harrison, admonished by the proverb, that you may ascribe my long speech to the infirmity of an old soldier, and bring me under the suspicion of the loquacity of age, I will conclude these hasty and unpremeditated remarks by thanking my fellow citizens of Columbus for their politeness on the present occasion as well as for the friendly feeling of which they have uniformly and often heretofore given me so many gratifying proofs.

The General retired, leaving the crowd, which had continued to accumulate while he spoke, delighted with the prompt and satisfactory manner in which he had met the wishes of the citizens. The uppermost idea in the mind of every one with whom the writer interchanged a thought, was the wish that every man in the Union had heard the unpremeditated & extemporaneous address. Upon every candid mind, it impressed the conviction that the opposition candidate for the Presidency, was the last man in the world to be made the instrument of a Committee of "Conscience keepers," or to conceal his opinions of public measures from sinister motives, when the disclosure of them

was called for by the propriety and fitness of things.

The General left the city about 10 o'clock, escorted by a numerous cavalcade on horseback, and attended by the Mayor and the Chairman of the State Central Committee. The escort parted with their guest a mile or so from the city, on his journey northward.

The General was addressed on parting by the Mayor in a brief valedictory on behalf of the citizens of the Capitol, to which he replied in his uniformly happy manner.

ANOTHER SPEECH.

Gen. Harrison's Speech at Fort Meigs is also published. We are obliged, much against our will, to content ourself with the closing part. After speaking of the recollections associated with the spot, and the incidents connected with the battle of [illegible] he said as follows:—

Fellow citizens, give you my word for having refused to give pledges and opinions more freely than I have done since my nomination to the Presidency. Many of the statements published upon this subject, are by no means correct; but it is true that it is my opinion that no pledge should be made by an individual when in nomination for any office in the gift of the People. And why? Once adopt it, and the battle will no longer be to the strong—to the virtuous—or to the sincere lover of his country; but to him who is prepared to tell the greatest number of lies, and to proffer the largest number of pledges which he never intends to carry out. I suppose that the best guarantee which an American citizen could have of the correctness of the conduct of an individual in the future, would be his conduct in the past, when he had no temptation before him, to practice deceit.

Now, fellow-citizens, I have not altogether grown grey under the helmet of my country, although I have worn it for some time. A large portion of life has been passed in the civil departments of government. Examine my conduct there, and the most tenacious democrat—I use the word in its proper sense; I mean not to confine it to parties, for there are good in both—may, doubtless, discover faults, but he will find no single act calculated to derogate from the rights of the people.

However, to prove the reverse of this, I have been called a Federalist. [Here was a loud cry of "the charge is a lie—a base lie. You are no federalist."] Well, what is a federalist? I recollect what the word formerly signified, and there are many others present who recollect its former signification also.—They know that the federal party were accused of a design to strengthen the hands of the general government at the expense of the separate States.—That accusation could not nor cannot apply to me. I was brought up after the strictest manner of Virginian anti-federalism. St. Paul himself was not a greater devotee to the doctrines of the Pharisees, than was I, by inclination and a father's precepts and example to anti-federalism. I was taught to believe that sooner or later, that fatal catastrophe to human liberty would take place—that the general government would swallow up all the State governments, and that one department of the government would swallow up all the other departments. I do not know whether my friend Mr. Van Buren (and he is, and I hope ever will be my personal friend) has a gullet that can swallow every thing; but I do know, that if his measures are all carried out, he will lay a foundation for others to do so if he does not.

What reflecting man, fellow citizens, cannot see this? The Representatives of the People were once the source of power. Is it so now? Nay. It is to the Executive mansion now that every eye is turned—that every wish is directed. The men of office and party who are governed by the principles of John Randolph, to wit: the five loaves and two fishes, seem to have their ears constantly directed to the great bell at head quarters, to indicate how the little ones shall ring.

But to return. I have but to remark that my anti-federalism has been tempered by my long service in the employ of my country—and my frequent oaths to support her general government; but I am as ready to resist the encroachments on State rights, as I am to support the legitimate authority of the Executive or the general government.

Now, fellow citizens, I have very little more to say, except to exhort you to go on, peacefully if you can—and you can—to effect that reform upon which your liberties are fixed. What calamitous consequences will ensue to the world if you fail! If you should, will not the tyrants of Europe will rejoice. If you fail, how will the friends of freedom, scattered like the few planets of heaven, over the world, regret that they saw the beacon light of liberty extinguished from whose rays they had hoped would be kindled the whole benighted world.

[illegible] it will only be done by vigilance and perseverance. Our personal friends, but political enemies command each other that "Eternal vigilance is the price of Liberty." While journeying thither[illegible] observed this motto waving at the head of a procession composed of the friends of the present administration. From this I inferred, that discrimination was necessary in order to know who to watch. Jefferson, Madison and Monroe, the eye of the people was turned to the right source—to the administration. The administration however, now say to the People, "You must no watch us, but you must watch the Whigs! Only do that, and all is safe!" But that, my friends, is not the way. The old fashioned republican rule is to watch the government. See that the government does not acquire too much power. Keep a check upon your rulers. Do this and liberty is safe. And if your efforts should result successfully, and I should be placed in the Presidential chair, I shall invite a recurrence to the old republican rule, to watch the administration, and to condemn all its acts which are not in accordance with the strictest mode of republicanism. Our rulers, fellow citizens, must be watched. Power is insinuating. Few men are satisfied with less power than they are able to procure. If the ladies whom I see around me, were near enough to hear me, and of sufficient age to give an experimental answer they would tell you that no lover is ever satisfied with the first smile of his mistress.

It is necessary, therefore, to watch, not the political opponents of an administration, but the administration itself, and to see that it keeps within the bounds of the Constitution and the laws of the land. The Executive of this Union has immense power to do mischief, if he sees fit to exercise that power. He may prostrate the country. Indeed, this country has been already prostrated. It has already fallen from pure republicanism, to a monarchy in spirit if not in name. A celebrated author defines monarchy to be that form of government in which the Executive has at once the command of the army, the execution of the laws and the control of the purse.—Now, how is it with our present Executive? The Constitution gives to him the control of the army, and the execution of the laws. He now only awaits the possession of the purse to make him a Monarch. Not a Monarch simply, with the power of England, but a Monarch with powers of the Autocrat of Russia. For Gibbon says that an individual possessed of these powers "will, unless closely watched, make himself a despot."

The passage of the Sub-Treasury bill will give to the President an accumulation of power—the single additional power that the Constitution withholds from him, and the possession of which will make him a Monarch. This catastrophe to freedom should be, and can be, prevented, by vigilance, union and perseverance.

["We will do it," resounded from twenty thousand voices, "we will do it!"]

In conclusion, then, fellow-citizens, I would impress it upon all—Democrats and Whigs—*to give up the idea of watching each other, and direct your eye to the Government.* Do that, and your children and your children's children, to the latest posterity, will be as happy and as free as you and your fathers have been.

[At the close of this speech, the vast multitude gave "three times three," with an unanimity and heartiness which spoke eloquently the unanimity of their sentiments as to the force, truth and beauty of the speech, and the worth, merit and virtue of the speaker.]

The following letter from Gen. Harrison is an emphatic endorsation of those documents which, published for four or five years, his friends have always adduced as containing his present opinions. The pamphlet contains his Vincennes Speech, letters to Williams, Denny, Sloo, &c. Will any one pretend now to say that Gen. Harrison's opinions upon the leading topics of the day are matter of doubt?—*Fred. Arena.*

"North Bend, June 2d, 1840.

"*Gentlemen:* In answer to your inquiry "Whether the letters and speeches which have been published in my name by my political friends, particularly those contained in a pamphlet lately published in Cincinnati, by Col. C. S. Todd and Benj. Drake, Esq. contain the sentiments and opinions which I at present entertain, I repeat, what I have lately written to a committee of my friends in New York, that I should not consider myself an honest man to suffer these letters and speeches to be thus used without contradiction, if any alteration had taken place in my opinions.

I am, very respectfully,
Your fellow citizen,
W. H. HARRISON."

"To Charles M. Thurston, Henry Pirtle, G. W. Anderson, *Louisville, Ky.*

Bladen Co., N. C., June 12, 1840.

A. A. Brown, Esq., Editor Wilmington Chronicle:

Dear Sir: On the 31st day of January last, I was in Fayetteville, and a friend called my attention to a short paragraph in the "Western Carolinian," (a paper published in Salisbury, N. C.,) the precise words of which I do not recollect; but to this effect, that "since Mr. Clay had made his great Anti-Abolition speech, Gen. Harrison had last winter joined an Abolition Society," which it was said, was an extract from the "Ohio Statesman," a paper printed in the State of Ohio. Feeling that I was at liberty as a member of the Harrisburg Convention which nominated Gen. Harrison for the Presidency, to inquire whether this charge was true, I cut from the columns of the Western Carolinian the paragraph alluded to above, and enclosed it to him in a letter, in which I propounded to him the following question, and required of him a plain and decisive answer: "Are you now, or have you ever been a member of an Abolition Society?" To my letter I received the following answer:

Cincinnati, February 16, 1840.

My Dear Sir: Your letter of the 31st ult. reached my residence at North Bend by the mail of yesterday from whence it was sent to me at this place last evening.

You ask me "whether I now am, or ever have been a member of an Abolition Society?" I answer, decisively, no. So far from being a member of such a Society, I did not know but as you knew it (i. e. by common fame) that there was *or ever had been* a society of that description in any of the North Western States, until three ago, when I received a letter from a resident of this city, an entire stranger to me, who styled himself "President of the Abolition Society of Hamilton county."

In relation to the Ohio Statesman, from which as you say this charge (of belonging to an Abolition Society) was copied into some papers of your State—such is the reckless course which it and some others of the same politics pursue towards me, that I have determined to notice nothing which they may publish.

I am, dear sir, truly yours,
W. H. HARRISON.

Hon. John Owen.

On the 17th of February I left North Carolina, and did not return until a few weeks since—this fact is stated to show the reason why Gen. Harrison's letter was not sooner offered for publication—since its receipt I have shown it without reserve to gentlemen of both political parties in the State, wherever I have been, and now hold it subject to the examination of any gentleman in North Carolina.

Very respectfully, yours &c.
JOHN OWEN.

GEN. HARRISON'S LETTER TO JUDGE BERRIEN, FOUND.

We lately published a letter from Judge Berrien, of Georgia, stating the substance of a letter received by him in 1836 from Gen. Harrison, the original of which, he thought, he had lost, or mislaid. It is now discovered that it was published in the Georgia Journal of the 22d Nov. 1836—eighteen days after it was written. It is as follows, and is a death blow to the Federal Tory charge of Abolition:—

Copy of a letter from General Harrison to J. M. Berrien, Esq.

Near New Lancaster, 4th Nov. 1836.

My Dear Sir—This is the first day of leisure that I have had since I had the honor to receive your letter of the 30th September—and I avail myself of it to answer the three questions you propose to me, and which are in the following words, viz:

1st. "Can the Congress of the United States, consistently with the Constitution, abolish slavery either in the States, or in the District of Columbia?

2nd. "Do not good faith and the peace and harmony of the Union require that the act for the compromise of the Tariff, commonly known as Mr. Clay's bill, should be carried out according to its spirit and intention?

3d. "Is the principle proclaimed by the dominant party, that 'the spoils belong to the victors,' consistent with an honest and patriotic administration of the office of President of the U. States?"

I proceed to answer these questions in the order they are proposed—

1st. I do not think that Congress can abolish, or in any manner interfere with slavery as it exists in the States, but upon the application of the States—nor abolish slavery in the District of Columbia, without the consent of the states of Virginia and Maryland, and the people of the District. The first would be, in my opinion, a palpable violation of the Constitution—and the latter, a breach of faith towards the states I have mentioned, who would certainly not have made the cession, if they had supposed that it would ever be used for a purpose so different from that which was its object, and so injurious to them, as the location of a free colored population in the midst of their slave population of the same description. Nor do I believe that Congress could deprive the people of the District of Columbia, of their property, without their consent. It would be reviving the doctrine of the Tories of Great Britain in relation to the powers of Parliament, over the Colonies before the revolutionary war, and in direct hostility to the principle advanced by Lord Chatham—that "what was man's own, was absolutely and exclusively his own, and could not be taken from him, without his consent, given by himself or his legal representative."

2nd. Good faith and the peace and harmony of the Union do, in my opinion, require that the compromise of the Tariff known as Mr. Clay's bill, should be carried out according to its spirit and intention.

3rd. I am decidedly of opinion that the power of appointment to office vested in the Executive of the United States by the Constitution, should be used with a single eye to the public advantage, and not to promote the interests of a party. Indeed, that the President of the U. States should belong to no party.

You are at liberty to use this letter for any purpose you may think proper.

I am, dear sir, with great regard and consideration,

Your humble servant,
W. H. HARRISON.

From the Wilmington Papers.

Sampson County, June 4 1840.

D. B. Baker, Esq.—Dear Sir: I have been for some time very anxious to know the opinions of a distinguished citizen of your place on certain matters of controversy among the newspaper press of the day, for which purpose I addressed him some weeks since, on various objects. He was good enough to answer my inquiries, and I should consider myself selfish to withhold the information thus acquired from my fellow citizens. I enclose you a copy of his letter, and if you can obtain his consent, you can publish the same or so much thereof as you may think proper.

Very respectfully, yours, &c.
A. MONK.

Wilmington, May 17, 1840.

A. Monk, Esq.—Dear Sir: Yours of the 13th instant, communicating the desire of many of the Whigs of Sampson that I should become their candidate for Senator in the next general assembly, is received. I cannot but feel gratified at the confidence you and my friends repose in me, but must decline the honor intended. Although I have sometimes mingled in the strife of public life, it never was accordant with my feelings or desire; and some years since, I determined never again to seek or accept office or appointment of any kind. It is unnecessary here to state the many reasons which led to this determination. I still adhere to it, and have no reason to believe I shall ever change it.

It is true, as you state, "I am an uncompromising opponent to the abolitionists."—All my feelings and all my interests lead that way, but I go further. I entirely accord with the opinion of Gov. McDuffie, that domestic slavery, defined and distinctly marked by difference in the color of the slave and the free man as it exists in the Southern States,—is the strongest guarantee of the stability of our republican institutions.

With these feelings and opinions, knowing as you do, that I advocate the election of General Harrison as President, it is scarcely necessary to answer your question "is Gen. Harrison an abolitionist." I believe nearly all people of the non-slaveholding States are opposed to the existence of slavery among themselves; of this *we* have no right to complain. It is *any* interference with *our rights, received* in the *worst but on*, that we have a right to resist.

In this sense of abolitionist, I believe Gen. Harrison is no more one than you or I. I consider a man's actions much more conclusive proof of his opinions than his words.

In the memorable controversy which occurred in Congress in the year 1819—whether the State of Missouri should be admitted into the Union, unless she excluded slavery from the State, Gen. Harrison (then a member of Congress from Ohio,) was one of only three members from the non-slave-holding states who voted for her admission *without restriction* and this he did knowing and averring it would destroy his political prospects at home.—The consequence was, *for that vote*, he was turned out of the next Congress by his constituents. Since and before that time he has repeatedly declared in his letters and public speeches, that Congress has no right to interfere with slavery in the slave-holding States, or the District of Columbia, wit out the consent of the States or the District,—with these facts before me I consider any *one* who charges Gen. Harrison with abolition sentiments, wanting either in information or candor. Contrast this course with that of Mr. Van Buren in 1819—when the admission of Missouri as a State was agitated in Congress, he (Mr. Van Buren) was a Senator in the general assembly of New York; he there voted instructions to the New York Senator in Congress (Rufus King) to vote against the admission of Missouri into the union unless her constitution excluded slavery from the State. Again in 1822, Mr. Van Buren voted to restrict the introduction of slaves into Florida. If Congress could restrict, she could prevent, the principle is the same. Since then when the question is put to him by a committee of citizens of North Carolina—whether Congress has the right to abolish slavery in the District of Columbia, he evasively answers, with the lights now before him, he is not prepared to say, Congress has not that right." It is true he adds it is not *now expedient* to do so—what may not be expedient to-day, may be so to-morrow. Gen. Harrison says Congress have no right to abolish slavery in the District of Columbia, except with the consent of the District and the States of Virginia and Maryland.

You ask me "did General Harrison vote to sell white men for debt." I answer NO—the attempts his opponents are making to produce such a belief among the ignorant, is like a great deal of the political trickery of the day. The charge is made on the following pretence:—in 1815, a law was passed in the State of Ohio, punishing sundry petty crimes and misdemeanors (among them petit larceny—housebreakings—[illegible]s and others) by fine and imprisonment; under this law certain commissioners were authorized to discharge the offenders, when it appeared they could not pay the fine and costs; whereupon the County had to pay the costs; this was found burdensome on the honest part of the community, who were thus made to pay the expenses of prosecuting these offenders. In 1822 a bill was brought before the legislature to amend the above law; and provided that, in cases where these offenders were imprisoned or fine and costs, and could not pay they should be sold or hired out to such person as would pay the fine and costs for the shortest term of service; and that such offender should, during the period of service be placed on the footing of an apprentice. It further expressly provided that the commissioners should still have the power to discharge them in *such cases as they deemed it expedient* to do so; a motion was made to strike out this provision of the act of 1822 and General Harrison voted against striking it out.

Thus it appears, this alleged selling of white men for debt, is nothing more than the selling or hiring, for a limited time, of *convicted cul, r.ts*, to pay fine and costs imposed on them by the laws of the country. Without this provision one of three things necessarily followed. That honest men must be taxed to pay the costs of culprits, (petit larceners, housebreakers, &c. &c.)—or these offenders must remain in Jail without limitation—or must be suffered to go unpunished altogether. Which is most humane, to permit a man to work out the fine and costs, imposed upon his crime, or keep him in a loathsome Jail without limitation, where he never can enable himself to pay fine and costs?

General Harrison's opinions, not only as publicly expressed, but as shown by his votes as a member of Congress, have been opposed to all imprisonment for DEBT.—In the case above stated, he voted to sell or hire out CRIMINALS, not DEBTORS, who have been convicted by a Jury of their peers, to pay the fine and costs imposed on their crimes by the law of the State, rather than keep them in Jail without limitation, or compelling *honest* men to pay the costs of prosecuting them.

We have a law in North Carolina which was revised by our Legislature at their session of 1836–7, and was then re-enacted without a dissenting vote which goes much further than the act of which the opponents of Gen. Harrison complain. I mean the act punishing vagrants. That act subjects persons who have no visible means of subsistence, and who neglect to apply themselves to some honest calling for their support, to be taken up, and security for their good behaviour required of them; in case they refuse or neglect to give security, to be imprisoned and subjected to all costs and charges arising from it. If they do not pay the costs, they are liable to be hired out for the term of six months to pay them and if no one will pay the amount of costs, or give security for it, for their service of six months, the offender may be sentenced to receive thirty-nine lashes.

I trust this statement of facts, will satisfy you as it has me, that the charges of abolition, and of voting to sell white men for Debt, made against General Harrison, are perfectly unfounded.

Very respectfully, yours, &c.
WM. B. MEARES.

From the Hillsborough Recorder.

We last week took some notice of a paper issued by Dr. Montgomery and M. T. Hawkins, containing gross misrepresentation and perversion of facts with intent to injure Gen. Harrison in the estimation of the people—a paper which ought forever to disgrace every person whose name is attached to it. Since then, we have seen in the Raleigh Standard a long article of similar character, "published by order of the Democratic Republican Central Committee," in the list of which are the names of several individuals whom we have hitherto been inclined to believe were honorable men. A part of the article in the Standard, like the whole of Dr. Montgomery's paper, is devoted to the base purpose of endeavoring to excite the feelings of poor people against Gen. Harrison, because of the law of Indiana and Ohio, which authorizes persons convicted of certain crimes, to be hired out for a limited period for the payment of the fines imposed and the costs of prosecution. It is not our purpose now to enter into a defence of those laws; in the mind of a candid and unprejudiced person no defence is necessary. For put it in the very worst shape in which the imagination of this committee has been able to place it, and how does it stand? What "poor man" is there, whose "daughter" has been guilty of one of the infamous crimes enumerated in the act, who would not rather see her hired to some respectable person who would pay the fine and costs, and who was bound by the provisions of the act to treat her with the humanity due to "an apprentice," and the example of whose family might afford good hope of amendment, than to see her cast into a penitentiary among felons more depraved, there to be confined at hard labor for a time, and then to be cast forth upon the world more hardened in iniquity?

But is this law so very singular in its provisions as to require such particular condemnation? It was for the punishment of *crimes;* but do we not find on the statute books of many of the states, laws which condemn some of the citizens to sale and servitude, not for crimes actually committed, but for idle and vagrant habits? It was but the other day we saw in one of our exchange papers, mention made of the sale of a white man to a livery stable keeper in the city of St. Louis, *for one dollar.* This is in the state in which the patriotic Benton resides; has he ever raised his voice against the existence of so barbarous a law? And do not laws exist under which vagrants can be sold in South Carolina, in Tennessee, in Virginia, in Maryland, and many other states; yea, even in the district of Columbia itself, over which our humane and tender-hearted Dr. Montgomery and Micajah T. Hawkins preside as a portion of the law-making power? But we need not go so far from home; the statute book of North Carolina shows an example which throws the laws of Indiana and Ohio completely in the back ground. In the first volume of the revised statues, page 201, will be found the following section:

"If any person or persons, who have no apparent means of subsistence, or neglect applying themselves to some honest calling for the support of themselves and families, shall be found sauntering about, and endeavoring to maintain themselves by gaming or other undue means, it shall and may be lawful for any justice of the peace of the county, wherein such person may be found, on due proof made, to issue his warrant for such offending person, and cause him to be brought before said justice, who is hereby empowered, on conviction, to demand security for his or their good behaviour, and in case of refusal or neglect, to commit him or them to the jail of the county for any term not exceeding ten days, at the expiration of which time he shall be set at liberty if nothing criminal appears against him, the said offender paying all charges arising from such imprisonment; and if such person be guilty of the like offence from and after the space of twenty days, he or they so offending shall be deemed a vagrant, and be subject to one month's imprisonment, with all costs accruing thereon, which if he neglects or refuses to pay, he may be continued in prison until the next court of the county, which may proceed to try said offender, and if found guilty by a verdict of a jury of good and lawful men, said court may proceed to hire the offender for any time not exceeding the space of six months, to make satisfaction for all costs; but if such persons be of ill fame, so that he or they cannot be hired for the costs, nor give sufficient security for the same, and his or their future good behavior, in that case it shall and may be lawful for said court to cause the offender or offenders to receive THIRTY NINE LASHES ON HIS OR THEIR BARE BACK, after which he or they shall be set at liberty, and the costs arising thereon shall become a county charge, which punishment MAY BE INFLICTED AS OFTEN AS THE PERSON MAY BE GUILTY, allowing TWENTY DAYS between the punishment and the offence."

Now this law has been in existence we do not know how long, perhaps more than fifty years; but all our laws were revised and re-enacted by the Legislature of 1836. Of that Legislature Wm. H. Haywood jr. Weldon N. Edwards, Wm. W. Cooper, Thomas Bunting, Michael Hoke, Macon Moye Henry Conder, David S. Reid, whose names are attached to the paper before us, were members; where were their sympathies then for those "poor men" they were about to subject by their votes to be sold for "sheriff's fees, clerk's fees, lawyers' fees, and court charges," or to be "whipped thirty-nine lashes on his or their bare back," every twenty days, so long as they shall neglect to apply themselves to some honest calling for the support of themselves and families? Many other men belonging to the party now so horror-stricken at the inhumanity of Gen. Harrison in giving his assent to a law by which men convicted of perjury, receiving stolen goods, fraudulent conveyances, hog-stealing, &c. were subject to be sold for the payment of the fines imposed, were also members of the Legislature of 1836; yet, after a careful examination of the journal, we do not find that one of them raised a finger to prevent the passage of the vagrant law which now stands on our statute book. Need we any better example than this to show how prone men are to "strain at a gnat and swallow a camel!"

A PROPER REBUKE.

The following article is from the Philadelphia Sentinel, a prominent advocate of the Administration. It is a source of gratification to find among any portion of the Van Buren Press, sentiments at once so patriotic and so independent.

"Crito" cannot be admitted into the Sentinel.—Gen. Harrison is not our choice for the Presidency, but that is no reason why we should give our columns to the propagation of slanders against him, which have been a hundred times refuted. We may add that he who could write or endorse the assertion "that Gen. Harrison was always a coward, always a foe to the people, always a Verres, and as infamous as Arnold," deserves the scorn and reprobation of every community in which the grateful remembrance of generous deeds is not a damning crime."

Domestic Silk.—The handsomest specimen yet, of undyed Sewing Silk, which we have seen this season, has been shown us by Mrs. Lucy Freeman, of this City. It was reeled on a common spinning wheel, but will vie in evenness and lustre, with the best Italian.—*Raleigh Register.*

Strong Writing.—The Lincoln, N. C. Republican says, that "the Whigs are the corruptest party under the eternal sun of God's heavens."—*Prentice.*

Communications.

For the Observer.

WHIG MEETING.

Pursuant to previous notice, a portion of the Whigs of Cumberland County convened at Averasborough, on Saturday June 27th, 1840. On motion, Doct. John McKay was called to the chair, and Farquhar Campbell and Alexander D. McLean were appointed Secretaries. The object of the meeting was explained in a pertinent address by the Chairman.

On motion of Hector Stewart, Esq. the following persons were appointed a Committee, to draft Resolutions for the action of the Meeting, to wit; Henry Elliott, John Smith, and David McNeill, Esquires who submitted the following Preamble and Resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, the first great purpose of government should be, by a wise, honest, and prudent administration, to promote the welfare and happiness of the people; and whereas, we have seen the present Chief Magistrate of the United States regardless of his high duties, and forgetful of the public weal; prostituting all his energies as a man, and all his influence as an officer, to the corrupt and selfish ends of party policy, and perseveringly pursuing a system of measures which we believe to be directly subversive of the best interests and prosperity of our common country, and calculated in their tendency to sap the very foundation of our national existence. We believe that the crisis has arrived, when the people, in the majesty of their strength, should interpose and arrest the administration of our public affairs from such unhallowed hands.

Whereas, in the public policy of Mr. Van Buren we have seen no one act that characterizes the honest politician or the enlightened patriot, on the contrary we have seen him at all times and under all circumstances, a mere partizan chief, dispensing the "spoils to the victors," and waging an uncompromising warfare against the moral and intellectual character, and the prosperity of the nation. To such a man we cannot, as freemen who love our country and its institutions, consent to give our suffrages at the ensuing election for Chief Magistrate of the United States; and whereas, his distinguished competitor, William H. Harrison, who, through a long course of public life, has established for himself the character of a brave soldier, a true patriot, an enlightened statesman, and an honest man, is justly entitled to the confidence of the American people. To such a man we can cheerfully give our suffrages at the ensuing election for President of these United States.

Be it therefore resolved, That we will give our cordial support to William Henry Harrison of Ohio, in the ensuing election for the Presidency, and that we will use all lawful and honest means to secure his election to that office.

Be it further resolved, That we will give our support to John Tyler of Virginia, a patriot without blemish and without reproach, for the Vice Presidency, and use all honest means to promote his election.

Be it further resolved, That we will give our cordial and hearty support to our distinguished fellow-citizen, John M. Morehead, of Guilford, and use all honest means to elevate him to the Executive Chair of our own, our old North State.

And be it further resolved, That we believe William Henry Harrison, John Tyler, and John M. Morehead, to be republicans of the old school; different from the self-styled Democrats of the present day, who, whilst they profess to be Democrats, *Exclusive Democrats*, are pursuing and advocating the most ultra Federal doctrines.

John B. Kelly Esq. the Elector for this district being present, was called upon to address the meeting, which he did in a very satisfactory manner. David Reid, Esq. one of the Van Buren candidates for the House of Commons asked permission to vindicate his political opinions, which was granted. After whom William B. Wright, and John Wadsworth, Esq's. each being called upon, severally addressed the meeting in reply to Mr. Reid, &c.

On motion of Col. Archd S. McNeill, the thanks of the meeting were tendered to the Gentlemen who so ably addressed the meeting on the great question of Reform and Retrenchment in the affairs of our National Government.

On motion of Farquhar Smith, the thanks of the meeting were tendered to the Chairman and Secretaries.

On motion, *Resolved*, that the proceedings of this meeting be published in the Fayetteville Observer.

JOHN McKAY, *Chairman.*

Farquhar Campbell, }
Alex'r. D. McLean, } *Secretaries.*

AWFUL STORM.

On Monday the 15th of this month, the most dreadful storm ever witnessed by any person I have yet seen took place in the Northern part of this county. About 3 o'clock in the evening, there gathered in a North West direction, a black cloud, from which issued the most vivid flashes of lightning, and awful peals of thunder. Driven by the wind, it approached with the most unparalleled velocity, and upon us it poured forth its insupportable contents of rain and hail, by which the standing crops were entirely ruined and vegetation of all kinds torn in pieces. The earth is completely covered by leaves and branches that were beaten from the trees; trees are skinned from top to bottom by the hail;—but there were no lives entirely destroyed by it as I know of. The largest hail stones I saw I think would have measured eight inches in circumference. The hail was about 2 miles wide, the length is yet unknown by me.—This is the 3d day since it fell, and there can be hundreds of bushels found lying on the ground.

R. SMITH.

Montgomery county, June 17, 1840.

Extract of a letter to the Editor of the Observer, dated

Newnansville, (E. F.) June 14, 1840.

Some Indian depredations have taken place since my last, near St. Augustine, the particulars of which I am unable to give you; but the result was the death of six citizens by the Indians, who made their escape, as usual.

Some fifteen days ago, Col. Twiggs stalled to the nation with 600 regulars, and Capt. Mason with 100 volunteers. When they arrived in the Indian country, they picked up an old squaw who conducted them into a large corn field with some huts or wigwams, from which the Indians had just fled.

The whites found a child asleep in one of the huts. There was about 150 acres of the corn almost fit for use; the whole of which was destroyed. The field was within six miles of Fort King, the strongest post in the Territory. This shews the vigilance used by the troops in the Territory and the perseverence of our commanders in chief. Some few days afterwards, Capt. Mason was out on a scout with his men near the same place; he discovered an old fellow up a tree, who begged for quarter, and they spared his life. He showed them five women, also in trees, all of whom they carried into camp. At night a guard was placed over them by the regulars. The sentinel went to sleep, and the Indian fellow broke custody and cleared himself. The sentinel gave the alarm; when Capt. Mason ran for his horse on the outside of the lines. He was mistaken for the Indian, and about two hundred balls were fired through his body in an instant, and he expired immediately. A loss much to be regretted.

I have just heard from Middle Florida by express that Capt. Langford of the volunteers had a small engagement a few days ago with a party of Indians; he had the good luck to kill two and make prisoners of the balance, ten in number. One of the dead Indians upon examination was found to be a white man dressed and painted in Indian style.

St. Augustine, July 16.

From Tallahassee, 21st ult., we learn that the Militia in that neighborhood had caught two Indians, by the assistance of two *bloodhounds*. It is supposed that the hounds have not had a fair trial, as on this occasion they realized every anticipation as to their keenness of scent, and faithfulness in following it up.

On Sunday last the passengers, Messrs. Lyne and Germon, with the Mail for Jacksonville, were chased near Augers, by Indians. The pursuit continued upwards of three miles;—the horse of the private conveyance shortly after died.

SIGNS OF THE TIMES.

Extract of a letter from Anson County.

"I should not be surprized that by the second Thursday in August, the effective Tory force in Anson would not exceed a full militia company, according to Mr. Poinsett's plan, that is one captain, one 1st and 2d Lieutenant, four sergeants, four corporals, drummer and fifer, and 90 men."

Letter to the Editor, dated

"Anson County, June 22, 1840.

"The Chince Bug, or "Van Buren Fly" has measurably disappeared from among us. Where they have gone, or the cause of their exit, I cannot tell. It may be they have been summoned to a general parade in some other part of Mr. Poinsett's "6th District." If so, I hope they will not be disbanded until after Corn is made."

Chatham.—An amusing account has been told us of the efforts of the Administration leaders in Chatham to get out candidates for the legislature. The desire seems to have been to put up men that a *beating* would not *hurt*. Divers meetings were held and nominations made of persons who refused to run. At length (says a wag of the county) a *dupe* was made among the collar soldiers of Mr. Van Buren. This of course precluded a refusal; but the persons drafted, not admiring the prospect of the campaign, are anxious to hire *substitutes.*—*Greensborough Patriot.*

Lincolnton.—We learn from the Lincolnton "Banner," that the Whig citizens of that place have resolved to attend the celebration on the 4th of July, at Salisbury, and take with them a *Log Cabin*, to be built of timber from the battle grounds of Cowpens, King's Mountain and Ramsour's Mill.

Greensborough Patriot.

MAINE.

The Whig State Convention assembled at Augusta on the 17th ult. Edward Kent was nominated for Governor, and a Ticket for Electors agreed on. There were present 1018 Delegates, besides an immense crowd of spectators. Forty three persons in Baldwin, late supporters of Van Buren, have signed an application to F. O. J. Smith to deliver a speech on the 4th July.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

The Whig Convention to nominate candidates for Governor and Electors, was the largest political meeting ever held in the State. The procession consisted of ten thousand people.

ILLINOIS.

The Young Men's Whig Convention on the 4th ult. consisted of 5000 Delegates, and about 10,000 spectators were present.

NEW YORK.

The Whig meeting at Cherry Valley on the 19th drew together from seven to ten thousand people.

Eighty-two changes in one Ward.—An official notice, signed by the officers of the Eighth Ward Tippecanoe Club of New York, Charles H. Delavan, President, states that the Club numbers one thousand and ninety members, eighty-two of whom voted the Van Buren ticket at the spring election.

MASSACHUSETTS.

The great Whig Convention at Worcester, at which 15,000 persons were present, nominated John Davis, Senator in Congress, for Governor, and fourteen persons for Electors.

TWO EDITORS CHANGED!—The Chronicle, published at Rochester, Penn., and the Freeman, at Chardon, Ohio, have come out for Harrison. The Editors of both papers have been thorough-going Jackson Van Buren men; but they could not stand the evil brought upon the country by the administration.

A VAN BUREN ELECTOR TURNED FOR HARRISON.—One of the Van Buren Candidates for Elector in Indiana, George Secrets, has requested the withdrawal of his name, as he is not for Van.

A Whig Convention at Delaware City, in the State of Delaware, on the 20th ult. was attended by from 5000 to 8000 persons—more than double the number which attended the office-holders Convention at the same place a few weeks ago.

The veteran editor of the leading Administration paper in Philadelphia, the American Sentinel, makes the following candid admission:

"The Whig meeting, yesterday, we understand, was very large. A spirit of enthusiasm seems everywhere to prevail among the friends of Gen. Harrison. There is, therefore, no use in disguising the fact that the Democrats will have enough to do if they retain Mr. Van Buren in the Presidential Chair."

[The Editor of the above paper is one of the Van Buren Central Committee of Pennsylvania.]

The Revenue.—By a recent Report from the Treasury Department, the Revenue, from 1st January, 1840, to 1st June, is stated as follows:

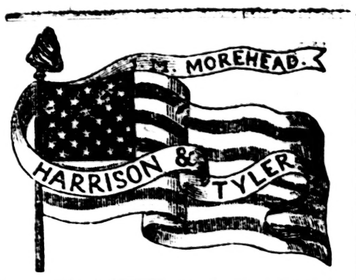
Customs,	$6 091 951
Lands,	1,396 202
Miscellaneous,	32 676
	$7 520 829
Collected from former deposite banks,	$522 624
Issue of new Treasury Notes,	1,427 106

(*Correspondence of the Boston and Omnibus.*)

Washington, June 18, 1840.

The Grand Jury for this county, having found a true bill against Mr. Rayner for his attack on the league, Mr. Montgomery, he was arraigned for trial on Tuesday and after the examination of two witnesses, submitted to the Court, by which he was fined Fifty Dollars. Mr. Montgomery was summoned as a witness, but after being brought into Court, declined testifying. Now this *appears* mechanic mous! But what was the truth? The *Honorable* Doctor had published a card, the day of the affray, in which he says the attack was made on him from *behind*, by he knew not whom, and with a *stick*. Now, Mr. Haas, the only witness sworn who saw the affray, testifies on *oath* in open Court, that Mr. Rayner met the Doctor and struck him in the *face* with his *hand*, but not positive whether with his open or closed hand. The Doctor then struck Mr. R. with his cane, and Mr. R. returned the favor with a cane he held in his hand. From this statement you can judge the *inconvenient* position in which the Hon. Doctor was placed by the publication of his card! ☞The statement in that card is expressly contradicted by the *sworn evidence* on the trial! and yet the Honorable Doctor is mum! And by this silent acquiescence in the truth of the evidence, convicts himself of having published that which was NOT TRUE! What think you—what think the Locos of the District, of this conduct of your Hon. Representative! Truly should North Carolina be honored for *one* of her Representatives in the National Congress!!

"Misfortunes never come singly."—One of the editors of the Vicksburg Whig got married last week, and the other injured himself so badly while helping to unload logs for the new cabin, as to be unable to sit up.



OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE:

WEDNESDAY, JULY 1, 1840.

"ONE PRESIDENTIAL TERM—THE INTEGRITY OF THE PUBLIC SERVANTS—THE SAFETY OF THE PUBLIC MONEY—AND THE GENERAL GOOD OF THE PEOPLE."

FOURTH OF JULY.

The Committee appointed to make arrangements for the celebration of the Fourth of July, respectfully announce to the public the following

ORDER OF THE DAY.

A Federal Salute at sun-rise will be the signal for hoisting the National Flag on the Town House.

At 9 o'clock a Procession will be formed on Rowan Street, under the direction of Capt. Isham Blake, Marshal of the Day, and proceed from thence through Green and Hay Streets, to the Methodist Church, where an Oration will be delivered by Walter A. Huske, Esq., and the Declaration of Independence read by Elijah Fuller, Esq.

ORDER OF PROCESSION.

Cavalry. Washington Guards.
Fayetteville Independent Company.
Clergy.
Orator and Reader.
Patriots of the Revolution.
Officers of the Army and Navy of the United States.
Judges of the United States and State Courts.
Clerks of the Courts.
High Sheriff of the County.
Magistrates.
Fayetteville Mechanic Benevolent Society.
Architects and Mechanics United States Arsenal.
Teachers and Students of the Academies.
Committee of Arrangements.
Police of the Town.
Strangers.
Citizens.

At 1 o'clock a National Salute of 26 guns will be fired at Liberty Point.

A gun at sun-set will be the signal for lowering the National Flag.

N. B. No person will be admitted into the Church (except Ladies) until the Procession arrives.

MR. MOREHEAD'S APPOINTMENTS.

☞ We are authorized to state, that Mr. Morehead will address the people at the following times and places:

At Evans's Store, Chatham, Wednesday July 8th.
At Carthage, Moore C. H., Thursday July 9th.
At Fayetteville, Saturday July 11th
At Elizabeth Town, Monday July 13th.
At Lumberton, Wednesday July 15th.
At Rockingham, Friday July 17th.
At Wadesborough, Saturday July 18th.

☞ See Gen. Harrison's Speeches, and his letter to Judge Berrien, and letter endorsing his Vincennes and Cheviot Speeches, &c. as published in pamphlet form. These speeches and letters are a sad blow to the Federal Tories, who have so long groaned in spirit over the refusal of the "dumb candidate," as they called him, to answer their questions. He is out on all points. The pamphlet he has endorsed embraces his opinions on all public questions—abolition, bank, internal improvements, and all. What will the poor Tories now do for their "conscience-keeping committee" and "iron cage!" Some of them show that they themselves have placed their consciences in the keeping of a committee of one—*the Evil One.* And if their frauds and forgeries do not give them a peep through the iron bars of a cage, it will not be because they do not deserve it.

☞ See the letter of Mr. Meares, than whom the United States does not contain a more uncompromising foe to Abolition.

☞ See also the genteel dressing the Hillsborough Recorder gives to the endorsers of the slander about "selling poor white men."—"respectable and good neighbor men and women," as convicted rogues and villians are called by some men—themselves neither respectable nor good.

☞ Several Communications unavoidably postponed. We beg leave to suggest to correspondents to condense their writings into as few words as possible. It will then be a pleasure to us to publish, and to the public to read.

THEY FEAR THE LIGHT!—A Whig meeting was held at Shepherd's, in Moore county, a few weeks ago, at which he Federal Tories requested to be allowed to speak, a request which was freely acceded to by the Whigs.

The Tories next had a meeting at the same place, and when Mr. Kelly, the Whig candidate for Elector, asked the privilege of speaking, it was denied!

The Whigs had a meeting at Averasborough on Saturday last, and again allowed a Federal Tory to reply to Mr. Kelly, notwithstanding the gross indignities with which the latter had been treated at Shepherd's, only a few days before.

Gen. Harrison has returned home from the Fort Meigs celebration, in good health. He travelled several hundred miles, on horseback, in stages, steam boats, and rail road cars,—spoke for an hour at Columbus, an hour and a half at Fort Meigs, and another hour at Cleaveland. At Fort Meigs he spoke to 25 or 30 000 people, and "his voice was so good, says a letter from a well known Van Buren man of Rochester,) that nobody had any difficulty in hearing him, although there was such an immense multitude present."

We ask our readers to mark these things, and to ponder over the noble sentiments in his speeches, and then to answer what they think of them from an old granny, dotard, and imbecile, who has been so long shut up in an iron cage! If there's any blood in the Tories' cheeks, let it show itself!

BOASTING.—The Raleigh Standard says, "We are happy to inform our friends that our circulation is several hundred (perhaps six or seven hundred) more than any Federal Whig paper in the State."

Now if the Standard includes the Observer in the list of "Federal Whig papers," and if, by "circulation," it means the number of its actual subscribers, we are "happy to say" that the Standard is, as usual, wide of the truth.

We dare the Standard to a fair count and comparison of its list of actual subscribers with ours. So far from having six or seven hundred more, we deny that it has *one* more, than the Observer, unless its subscription has increased beyond our belief, within a few months past. We believe that the Observer has the largest and the best list of Subscribers of any political paper in North Carolina; and we are happy to say that about 250 bona fide subscribers have been added to it within the last three months.

THEATRE.—After our paper was put to press, we received a highly complimentary notice of the small but very effective Theatrical Company now performing in this place.

CONSISTENCY.—The hard-money Democratic Legislature of Pennsylvania, at the late session, thinking they had not enough "rag-factories," incorporated a new Bank in Lancaster county. The Governor had the good sense to veto it.

HUNTING UP FOR CANDIDATES.—It was Col. Crockett, we believe, who used to tell the story of the Sheriff in one of the Western States, who, when the Judge asked him if he had got a Jury yet, replied that he had eleven men *tied*, and his deputy was then engaged in running down the twelfth. Our witty friends of the Greensborough Patriot say, that after the failure of all efforts to get Federal Tory candidates in Chatham, Poinsett's favorite system of *drafting* had been resorted to, but that the drafted candidates were trying to hire *substitutes*.

Almost as bad a state of things exists among the faithful in this District. First Louis D. Henry, Esq. was nominated for Elector, and declined. Then the Rev. W. A. Morris was selected. For some reason to us unknown, but probably because he had no relish for another beating, Mr. Morris also declined.—Then came Walter F. Leak, Esq. who also declined; and lastly, as a fourth resort, the Hon. Lauchlin Bethune is recommended by the party in this county, and it is stated that he "has been called on, and has consented to serve." Candidates generally have the modesty to say that they will serve,—*if elected.* But the Carolinian has no *if* or *and* in the case. It is simply that Mr. Bethune "has consented to *serve*." We have an idea that the people will not put him to the trouble.

In Tennessee, no less than four of the candidates for Elector, in different districts, have backed out, "for want of the documents to defend the Administration," as one of them said. In Mississippi, three out of the four candidates for Elector have followed the example of their Tennessee brethren. In Indiana the candidate for Lieut. Governor, and in Kentucky the candidate for Governor, have followed suit.

This thing of being a Van Buren candidate is not what it used to be.

MR. POINSETT'S DEFENCE.—In our last we promised to insert so much of Mr. Poinsett's letter to Mr. Ritchie, as, in the opinion of the Carolinian, "showed that the President never had seen Mr. Poinsett's Report when he recommended it to the consideration of Congress." And also we promised to show that Mr. Poinsett had given a *false version* of his official Report to Congress embracing the details of his militia Plan. We proceed to perform that duty.

But first let the reader observe the singular ground taken by the Carolinian, that "the President never had seen Mr. Poinsett's Report when he recommended it to the consideration of Congress." Aye, when he said, "I cannot *too strongly* recommend it to your consideration." If this position be true, does it not show that the President is not fit for the station he occupies? Is it to be tolerated, that a President of the U. States shall in the strongest language recommend a particular measure, and then, when he finds it unpopular, skulk behind his Secretary and say, I did not know what it was that I recommended! Such a sneaking course is unworthy of his high station, and must bring down upon him the contempt even of his own friends.

We will take up this subject in order.

First, the President himself said, in his last Annual Message, (see Senate Document No. 1, p. 9.)—

"The present condition of the defences of our principal seaports and navy yards, as represented by the accompanying report of the Secretary of War, calls for the early and serious attention of Congress; and as connecting itself intimately with this subject, I cannot recommend too strongly to your consideration the plan submitted by that officer for the organization of the militia of the United States."

The Report of the Secretary, which the President transmitted along with this Message, contained the outlines of the "Plan," as follows:—

"But if the army of the United States is to be rendered efficient and its discipline preserved, it must be kept together in masses, and the garrison duty be performed by small detachments, aided in case of need, by the neighboring militia. Accompanying this report is a minute detail of the number of troops required to man the forts upon the maritime and inland frontiers. These must be drawn chiefly from the people, and to be effective in war, they must be drilled and taught their military duties in time of peace. A plan for this purpose was submitted to Congress in 1837, and again recommended the following year; but not acted upon. Having understood that the chief objection to its adoption consists in its being limited to a comparatively small body of men, and that it was the desire of Congress, as well as of the nation that a plan for the organization of the militia of the United States should emanate from this department, I have thought it my duty to make the attempt, and although I entered upon the task with reluctance and great diffidence, I feel confident that the project herewith submitted is practicable, and that while it will diminish the burden of personal service now exacted from the citizen, it will ensure the prompt and efficient application of the national force to the national defence.

"It is proposed to divide the United States into eight military districts, and to organize the militia in each district, so as to have a body of twelve thousand five hundred men in active service; and another of equal number as a reserve. This would give an armed militia force of two hundred thousand men, so drilled and stationed, as to be ready to take their places in the ranks in defence of the country, whenever called upon to oppose the enemy or repel the invader. The age of the recruit to be from twenty to thirty-seven. The whole term of service to be eight years; four years in the first class, and four in the reserve. One fourth part, twenty-five thousand men, to leave the service every year, passing, at the conclusion of the first term, into the reserve, and exempted from ordinary militia duty altogether, at the end of the second. In this manner, twenty-five thousand men will be discharged from militia duty every year, and twenty-five thousand fresh recruits be received into the service. It will be sufficient for all useful purposes, that the remainder of the militia, under certain regulations provided for their government, be enrolled and be mustered at long and stated intervals; for in due process of time, nearly the whole mass of the militia will pass through the first and second classes, and be either members of the active corps, or of the reserve, or counted among the exempts, who will be liable to be called upon only in periods of invasion or imminent peril. The manner of enrolment, the number of days of service, and the rate of compensation ought to be fixed by law; but the details had better be left subject to regulation; a plan of which I am prepared to submit to you."

Mark the language at the close of this Report:—"The details had better be left subject to regulation; *a plan of which I am* PREPARED *to submit to* YOU."

To whom was he *prepared* to submit his plan? Why to the President, for his report is addressed to and was made to the President, and was by him submitted to Congress.

When was he *prepared* to submit his Plan to the President? Why on the 30th of Nov. 1839, the date of his Report to the President.

Observe now, that we have shown, that Mr. Poinsett informed the President, on the 30th of November 1839, that he was *then* "prepared" to submit to him the details of his plan for the organization of the Militia. That the President, on the 24th of December 1839, informed Congress of the Plan, and declared that he "could not too strongly recommend it to their consideration."

Can it for one moment be believed, that the President had not seen the Plan, and the "details of the Plan?" It is incredible.

But what says Mr. Poinsett in his letter to Mr. Ritchie!

"The President concurred with me in opinion with respect to the importance of re-organizing the militia at this time; but had no agency in preparing the plan reported to Congress and no previous knowledge of its details. It was prepared, as has already been stated, at the request of a Committee of the House of Representives expressed at the close of last session, and reported to this Congress upon a call of the House made directly upon the Secretary of War, and, as is usual in all such cases, sent to that body without being previously submitted to the President. With it or its details he, therefore, had nothing to do."

Now we leave it to the reader to reconcile the statements here made with the *facts* we have stated above—which facts, we have the documents to establish, to the entire satisfaction of any one who will call and examine them.

It is doubtless true, as Mr. Poinsett says, that the President had no agency in preparng the plan; but did he not see it, when he forwarded and recommended it to the consideration of Congress? "No previous knowledge of its details!" Previous to what? This looks very like a quibble. "With it or its details," says the Secretary, "the President had nothing to do." Now we have shown this to be untrue, so far as regards the Plan, by showing that the President actually transmitted and recommended it to Congress.

But the most gross perversions of truth are to be found in other parts of Mr. Poinsett's letter to Mr. Ritchie. We ask attention to the following extract:

"My plan exempts the very young men from militia duty, and, in this respect, coincides with that proposed by Gen. Scott, and recommended by Mr. Barbour—not only because I agree with them, that such a distribution of service is an improper and unnecessary interference with parents and guardians; and has an immoral tendency, but from the hardship it imposes, and the difficulty it creates of bringing together even a small body of men in sparsely settled districts. It includes all free white men, from the age of from 20 to 37, separating from the mass of the militia 200,000 men—one half of the number to be liable to be called out for training, and the other half to be liable to military duty as a reserve, if their services should be needed—the militia mustered for training, to be assembled in the neighborhood of depots of arms to be established for the purpose, each battalion within its own State, and as nearly as practicable in the centre of its district. It recommends the battalion formation, as confessedly that best adapted for instruction. It contemplates arming the militia thus selected, with arms, to be furnished and kept constantly in good order, by the government."

The Secretary here says that his Plan embraces all persons between 20 and 37 years of age. That each battalion is to be trained in its own State. That the arms are to be furnished and kept constantly in order by the government.

Now we show, by the following extracts from the Secretary's *own* details of his *own* plan, that he has falsely stated those details in the above three important particulars.

"1st. That each and every free able-bodied white male citizen of the respective States, resident therein, who is or shall be of the age of twenty or under that of forty-five years, (with the exceptions hereinafter stated) shall, severally and respectively, be enrolled in the militia by the captain or commanding officer of the company within whose bounds such citizen shall reside; and that it shall be the duty, at all times, of every such captain or commanding officer of a company to enrol every such citizen as aforesaid, and also those who shall, from time to time, arrive at the age of twenty years, or who, being of that age and under that of forty-five years (with the exceptions hereafter named) shall come to reside within his bounds; and that he shall, without delay, notify such citizen of the said enrollment, by a proper non-commissioned officer of the company by whom such notice may be proved; that every citizen so enrolled and notified shall, within three months thereafter, *provide himself with a good musket, bore of capacity to receive a lead ball of eighteen in the pound, a sufficient bayonet and belt, two spare flints, knapsack, cartridge-box*, to contain at least twenty-four cartridges suited to the bore of his musket, and each cartridge to contain a ball and three buckshot, and a sufficient quantity of powder; or with a *good rifle, knapsack, shot-pouch, and powder horn or flask, with sufficient powder for twenty-four charges, and two spare flints*, and that he shall appear so armed, accoutered, and provided when called out for exercise or into service; and every citizen so enrolled and providing himself with the arms, ammunition, and accoutrements required as aforesaid, shall hold the same exempted from all suits, distresses, executions, or sales for debt, or for the payment of taxes."

In this fifth section, it is provided, that all persons between 20 and 45 shall be enrolled, whereas the Secretary falsely says 20 to 37 in his letter to Mr. Ritchie. It is expressly required that "every citizen so enrolled shall PROVIDE HIMSELF" with arms; whereas Mr. Poinsett says in his letter to Ritchie that his Plan contemplated that the arms should be furnished by government.

In the paragraph we have quoted from the letter to Ritchie, it is said that each battalion was to be trained in its own State. The following extract from the details, being the 17th section of Poinsett's bill, shows that he has falsely stated that point, for he expressly provided that the President should have power to order the militia to any part of the District that he might think proper. (This District is composed of North and South Carolina, Georgia and Florida.)—

17th. *That the President of the United States be authorized to call forth and assemble such numbers of the* ACTIVE *force of the militia, at such places within their respective districts, and at such times, not exceeding twice, nor —— days in the same year, as he may deem necessary; and during such period, including the time when going to and returning from the place of rendezvous, they shall be deemed in the service of the United States, and be subject to such regulations as the President may think proper to adopt for their instruction, discipline, and improvement in military knowledge.*

We have thus shown, that in the leading features of the Army Bill the Secretary of War, without retracting any thing that he has said, has wilfully given a false version.

We have shown that the President has recommended the Plan to the consideration of Congress. We defy any of his supporters to show where he has, in the slightest particular, withdrawn that recommendation, in whole or in part.

This unconstitutional, dangerous, expensive, unequal, and oppressive measure, still stands before the country, therefore, with the President's recommendation, defended by his Secretary of War and his organ, the Globe; and if the people should re-elect him, that very re-election would doubtless be pleaded as authority for passing it into a law.

LOG CABINS AND HARD CIDER.—The Federal Tories are highly indignant at the Whigs for trying to humbug the people, as they say, by the cry of log cabins and hard cider. They try to forget that they themselves started the cry by sneering at Gen. Harrison as a tenant of a log cabin, and a drinker of hard cider. They also entirely overlook their former erection of hickory poles, establishment of Hickory Clubs, &c., as a rallying cry for the friends of Jackson. But even a few days ago, the party at Knoxville, Tenn. marched in procession with hickory branches and wilted *polk-stalks*, in their hands. These are emblems of their own choosing. The Whigs adopted the log cabin and hard cider as emblematical of the hollowness of the Federal Tory professions of regard for the tenants of the log cabins.

THE NORTH CAROLINIAN.—We are so crowded with notices of more important matters, that we can give but little space to the Carolinian this week. We take up a few subjects in order.

1st. The Carolinian notices the article copied from the Petersburg Intelligencer, stating that Lieut. Hooe had been "tried and convicted on the testimony of two black men," and says, "We pronounce this statement to be a deliberate falsehood, designed to deceive and mislead the Observer's readers and the public."

This is bold language, and as FALSE as it is bold. We would charge that the Editor of the Carolinian *knew* it to be false, if it were not that we fear he is so blinded by party venom, as to be incapable of understanding plain language.

It is a principle from which we have never swerved, never to write, or publish, any thing that we either know, or have reason to believe to be untrue, and never to fail to correct any error which we may unwittingly have published. We defy any man to point to an instance of the contrary. We call for proof, not for vague general charges, of which every Federal Tory could give abundance. We have convicted the Carolinian, on the contrary, of numberless palpable misstatements, and we doubt whether a single one of them was ever retracted.

Fortunately, as to the Carolinian's present charge, we have testimony, relied upon by that paper, to prove it false, and to prove the statement copied by us from the Petersburg Intelligencer, *true*. The following is that testimony, copied from the Carolinian:—

Extract from the U. S. District Attorney's Letter.

In this case, however, it seems quite unnecessary to consider this objection (to the evidence of the free colored sailors.) For the testimony thus objected to may be entirely rejected without affecting the sentence of the court. They were examined as to the second charge, and of that the accused was acquitted.

They were examined on the fourth specification of the first and third charges, and on no other specifications of either of those charges. The accused was found guilty of those specifications to some extent, but there was other evidence under those specifications *as full and particular* as that of the two colored witnesses. But it is still more plain, that the accused suffered nothing from their evidence, because he was found guilty of both the first and third charges, on other specifications in relation to which neither of these witnesses gave any evidence whatever; so that he has been found guilty by the court on both these charges, without resorting to the objected testimony of the colored witnesses. I have observed nothing irregular or illegal in any other proceedings of the court.

Here the District Attorney expressly says, that these negroes were examined on the 4th specifications of the 1st and 3d charges, and that on these specifications Lieut. Hooe was found guilty to some extent. This establishes exactly what the Petersburg Intelligencer said. But says the Attorney, "there was other evidence under those specifications *as full and particular* as that of the two colored witnesses." Mark the language! "As full and particular," not more so, but as much so. But if there was sufficient evidence on those points, why were the negroes examined! One would think that an officer and a gentleman would not resort to negro testimony,—the testimony of his own servants,—in a case in which he was prosecutor, if he had sufficient other testimony. But how is the District Attorney able to decide that it was not the very testimony of these negroes which induced the Court Martial to find him guilty?

The objection of a Southern man stands upon broader ground than this, however. We say, it is not for a moment to be tolerated, that one man may make a charge against another, and sustain it in the U. S. Courts, by the testimony of his own servants, whether slaves or hired. No man's life, character, or property would be safe under such a state of things. If the U. S. may introduce such a practice into their Courts Martial, they may as properly introduce it into their Civil Courts. Our District Courts, at Edenton, Newbern, and Wilmington, and Federal Court at Raleigh, will be as much bound to admit such testimony as a Court Martial. The Secretary of the Navy says it is a universal practice on board our ships of war, to receive negro testimony. He has, however, stated no instance in which it was done; but, if such a practice exists, it is high time that it was discontinued.

The Secretary of the Navy has expressed no disapprobation of the practice.

The President of the United States does not utter a word of disapprobation, though appealed to on that particular point. He finds "NOTHING in the proceedings which requires his interference." If he had duly regarded the rights and feelings of the South, would he not have said that he disapproved of the introduction of such testimony! If he had dared to offend the abolitionists so far, would he not have said so, even though he refused to set aside the verdict of the Court. The Secretary of the Navy says that "the President had nothing to do with the Court or its proceedings." He has an undoubted right to approve or disapprove of the proceedings of any Court Martial; a right which he always exercises when called on: a right which he admits when he says that he "sees nothing requiring his interference." He may contend, that in this case, the negro evidence was useless, because there was other evidence "as full and satisfactory." But will it be so in the next case! If a negro may be examined at all in a prosecution against a white man, he may be examined alone, and the prisoner convicted on his testimony only. To such a state of things, Southern men will not submit. Party ties may bind the unscrupulous tools of the administration, and induce them to defend a practice that may cut their own throats, but thousands of the people are not willing to go such lengths.

2d. The Carolinian has a column of *fustian* founded upon Gen. Harrison's letter to Mr. Lyons, in which it considers the General guilty of treason against "democracy," for speaking of Mr. Lyons' "standing in society" What wretched demagogueism this is, those can judge who will look into the Carolinian of the week previous, and see its call upon the "gentlemen of RANK and talents," of the State Right's party, to come out with their views in favor of Van Burenism!

3d. The Carolinian, speaking of Mr. Proffit's exposure of the rascality practised in Florida and at Fort Gibson, says, that "this is the least and lowest sort of political warfare;" "mere *straws*, at which these sinking wretches catch as the last hope." This is excellent doctrine for corrupt office holders, who steal, and swindle, and plunder the public crib; but the people may possibly not be inclined to think that it is so mere a straw, to buy thousands of bushels of corn at $1 50 to $2 00, to sell again to some favorite at 4½ to 17 cents; and to sell off $260,000 worth of provisions for $52,117 90. The people pay the loss.

4th. The Carolinian says that Gen. Harrison in his speech at Cleaveland, in Ohio, said, that if elected, "he would give his assent to all the laws which may pass both Houses of Congress, however much those laws may be against his own opinions and judgment." This is not a true statement of Gen. Harrison's remarks. He said no such thing. By omitting the word "Constitutional" the paper from which the Carolinian copied was guilty of a gross deceit. Gen. Harrison has always said that he would give his assent to all *Constitutional* laws which may pass, &c. He has declared the designs of abolitionists "weak, presumptuous, and UNCONSTITUTIONAL," (which is more than ever Van Buren said;) and which effectually bars the door against any law favoring abolition during his term of service.

5th. The Carolinian says that the vagrant act of North Carolina, which provides for the sale and whipping of white men, is "a dead letter." It is not so. A man was some years ago sold under the law at Wilmington, bought by a sea captain, carried off, and never heard of again. There have doubtless been numerous other cases. Moreover, it was re-enacted in 1836, and ratified as printed in 1838 without one man in the Legislature uttering a word against it. Federal Tories and all, those who now make such a clamor against Gen. Harrison, all voted for it, or failed to vote against it. Miserable hypocrites!

6th. The Editor of the Carolinian is so dull as not to perceive, that our joke about the Rayner fine was of itself evidence that we thought the fine entirely too small in amount.

CONGRESS.—The Bankrupt Bill has passed the Senate, 21 to 19. It will scarcely be reached in the other House at this Session.

The other business before the Senate has been of no general interest.

The Sub-Treasury bill is still under debate, and whenever one speech is closed, many members rise to obtain the floor. Messrs. Colquitt, Rhett, Wagener, Holleman, and Hastings, have spoken in favor of the bill; and Messrs. Cooper of Pa., Rayner of N. C., Jenifer, Allen, Sergeant, Johnson, Andrews, McCarty, and Biddle, against it. The House has resolved, 123 to 50, to discharge the committee of the whole from the bill on the 29th, and take it up in the House, when debate will be cut off, and the bill passed, by means of the previous question.

Mr. Wise offered a resolution to adjourn on the 11th of July, but it was objected to, and the House refused, 94 to 75, to receive it.

A scene of great excitement occurred in the House on Tuesday, in consequence of Mr. Jenifer (Whig) being denied the privilege of replying to remarks of Mr. Strong. (Van.)

Another violent scene grew out of Mr. Adams' having asked the House to receive and place in its Library, a copy of Raymond's Political Economy, which Mr. Crabb denounced as containing language and sentiments highly exceptionable to the South. Mr. Adams attempted to speak, but he was out of order, and was prevented by the most vociferous outcries.

The report from the Navy Department, in the case of Lieut. Hooe, was set in on the 24th, ten days after it was ordered. We have not seen any part of it, but from the proceedings in the House, it appears that the Secretary has accompanied it with a long defence of his and the President's conduct in approving the reception of Negro testimony. We will give the whole, or the substance, when it comes to hand.

DOINGS OF CONGRESS.—Up to the 18th June, Congress had passed just *forty* acts and resolutions, public and private. This is a small business for a Session of six months and fifteen days. The number of bills before the two Houses is between *one and two thousand.*

There are now lying on the Speaker's Table, one hundred and fifty resolutions of inquiry, calling for important information—but objected to by Administration members. Under the rules of the House, it is almost impossible to force information from the Departments. It can only be done when no one objects, or by a vote of two-thirds.

HON. KENNETH RAYNER.—We notice that several of the Northern papers speak in high terms of commendation of Mr. Rayner's speech on the Sub-Treasury bill. Among others the correspondent of the N. Y. Express says,—

"Mr. Rayner, of North Carolina, followed Mr. Cooper, in opposition. The speech was in all respects an able one, abounding in sound argument and pertinent illustrations, drawn from the practices of the Government, and the opinions of distinguished men. I have heard but few abler speeches during the discussion upon the bill, which has elicited a great deal of talent and shown upon both sides more of the intellectual strength of members, than any other bill which has been brought forward."

INTERNAL IMPROVEMENTS.—According to a late Report from the Secretary of the Treasury there has been expended, during the years 1837 1838, and 1839, "for Roads, Canals, Breakwaters and improvements on Rivers and Harbors, except the Cumberland Road," the sum of $3 685 610 85—a larger sum than has been expended for similar purposes for any three years since the foundation of the government. And yet we *in the South* are called on to sustain this Administration on the ground of its hostility to Internal Improvements!

Moreover, the Cumberland Road bill was lost in the Senate at the present session, 22 to 20. Of the 20 who voted for it, 13 were Van Buren men, and only 7 Whigs; and of the 22 who defeated it, 10 were Van Buren men, and 12 Whigs.

The Raleigh Standard keeps up the system of deception so universally practised by its party, by publishing Mr. Poinsett's *false version* of his Army Plan, in his letter to Ritchie; without daring to publish the Plan itself.

The Standard says that, "Had a vote been taken upon the subject, it is not probable that a dozen of our friends would have supported it." Call you this backing your friends? Here is a Plan prepared with great labor by the Secretary of War, recommended by the President,—defended too by the Secretary, and never yet disavowed by the President,—which the Standard says would not be supported by a dozen of its friends. So much good has been done by the Whig opposition to this outrageous measure.

But, says the Standard, the Journal of Commerce, Baltimore Patriot, and some other leading Whig papers, have come out in favor of Mr. Poinsett's proposition. In the first place, we deny that the Journal of Commerce is a leading Whig paper; it is all things by turns and nothing long. It is more a Tory than a Whig paper. In the second place, we deny that the Baltimore Patriot, or any other Whig paper, has come out in favor of Poinsett's proposition. The extract which the Standard makes from the Patriot, has reference, not to the scheme for organizing the Militia, but to the Annual report of the Secretary of War. The Standard knew this, and yet has attempted to deceive its readers with a falsehood.

Mr. Rush, of the American Legation in London, and Mr. Schenley, of England, arrived in this city on Saturday—the former with despatches from our Minister in England, and the latter with despatches for the British Minister here. We are glad to find that an impression prevails, which we incline to think a well-founded one, that the general tone and aspect of the communications from our Minister in England are decidedly pacific touching the Northeastern Boundary question.—*Nat. Intelligencer.*

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

ARRIVED, June 26, Steamer Henrietta, Rush, with boat Nelson in tow, with Molasses, Sugar, Coffee and Dry Goods, for Hall & Johnson, Charles T. Haigh, E. W. Willkings, Joseph Baker, H. & E. J. Lilly, C. J. Orrell, Phœnix Company, M. N. Leary, P. P. Johnson, J. & J. Kyle, R. W. Bailey, Tho. S. Lutterloh, E. L. Winslow, U. States Arsenal, Jas. Crow, W. McIntyre, Yarbrough & Ray, Josiah Bebee, and Rockfish Company, of this place; and for J. Worth, H. Sterwalt & Co., Young & Bailey, N. Hunt, Jr., M. & F. Hunt, Dougan Clark, Cress & Boger, Michael Brown, C. Harbin, Brown & Spence, Salisbury Manufacturing Company, J. Swann, Dr. Harden, Harris & Allison, T. C. Pfohl, W. Thurston and R. McRae of the interior.

DEPARTED, June 29, Steamer Henrietta, Rush, with boat Diligence in tow, with Cotton Yarn, Cotton, Tobacco, Flour, &c. &c. for G. McNeill, Benbow & Co., C. P. Mallet, T. S. Lutterloh, Tho. C. Blake, P. P. Johnson, Hall & Johnson, G. B. Atkins, Jas. Martine, C. J. Orrell and C. A. McMillan.

DIED.

Very suddenly, on Tuesday evening, the 17th inst. at the residence of his father, at North Lynd, Va. BENJAMIN HARRISON. He was in the 24th year of his age. This intelligence will be a very great shock to the General, as the Doctor was in good health when he started to Fort Meigs.

Com. Rec.

At his residence, near Statesburg, South Carolina, on the 15th instant, in the 72d year of his age, Col. THOMAS SUMTER, only son of the late Gen. Sumter of Revolutionary memory, and father of the Hon. J. L. Sumter, now a Member of Congress from that State. Col. S. was himself many years a Member of Congress, and subsequently Minister from the United States to the Court of Brazil.

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET—JULY 1.

Brandy, peach,	40	a 45	Lime,	$3½	a $2¾
Ditto, apple,	37	a 42	Lead, bar,	8	a 8½
Bacon,	9	a 10	Mackerel,		none.
Beeswax,	25	a 26	Molasses,	33	a 34
Butter,	15	a 22	Oats,	37½	a 40
Bale Rope,	8	a 10	Oil Linseed	80	
Coffee,	12½	a 13½	Nails, cut,	6½	a 7
Cotton,	6	a 8½	Powder, keg,	$6½	
Cotton Yarn,	16	a 22	Rags,	2½	
Cotton Bagging,	18	a 20	Sugar, brown,	7	a 12
Corn,	69	a 70	Lump,	16	
Copperas,	3½	a 4	Loaf,	18	a 20
Candles, F. F.	17		Salt,	75	a 80
Flour, new	$4	a $5	Sack,	$2½	a $2¾
Feathers,	38	a 40	Tallow,	11	
Flaxseed,	90	a $1	Tin, box,	$14	
Hides, green,	4	a 5	Tobacco, leaf,	4	a 4½
dry,	12½	a 14	Wheat,	80	
Iron,	5½	a 6	Whiskey,	33	a 35
Lard,	8	a 9	Wool	15	a 16

4-4 Sheeting, Fayetteville manufacture 9 cts. prd.

A cargo of 1000 bushels of corn from Black's has been sold at 65 cents.

WILMINGTON MARKET—June 25.

Turpentine $1 75 a 1 85; Tar 1 05 a 1 10; Sawn Mill Lumber 13 00 a 20 00; River Lumber viz—Wide Boards 5 50 a 6 50; Flooring 7 50 a 8 50; Timber 4 00 a 6 00; Staves, W. O. rough no do dressed, 25 00 a 30 00; R. O. rough 7 00 a 8 00; Shingles 1 50 a 4 00; Corn 60 a 65, Salt, coarse 42½ a 45; Rice 2 50 a 3 00.

Cotton at Charleston, 6½ to 9¾. Flour 6 12½ a 7
Cotton at New York 6¾ to 9¾. Flour 4 12½ a 5
Corn 50.

Port of Wilmington.

FROM THE WILMINGTON ADVERTISER.

ARRIVALS.

June 18.—Schrs. Gilbert Hatfield from N. York, Roanoke from ditto, Example from ditto, Thomas Ewing from Philadelphia, Angelina from Eastport. 19.—Schr. Constellation from Philadelphia. Brig Saving from ditto. 20.—Brig Guayama from Charleston.

DEPARTURES.

June 17.—Br. Brig Sylph for Halifax, N. S.; Schr. Morning Star for New Bedford. 19.—Spanish Brig Lacre Peregrina for Barcelona; Schr. Mary Ann for Nassau, N. P. 20.—Brig Saba for Surinam; Schr. Regulus for New York. 22.—Schr. Argenine for Boston.

Phrenology.

THE Subscriber, having located himself in this place for four days, begs leave respectfully to announce to the inhabitants, and the Ladies and Gentlemen in its vicinity, that he intends to practice in the above science. His Rooms are at Neill Johnson's Dwelling House, on Dick Street where he will be most happy to receive those who may feel a disposition to patronize him; or, he will feel pleasure in waiting on parties at their private residences.

The Subscriber's object in examining the heads of children is particularly directed to this point viz: to shew distinctly, by developement, their active powers in their childhood,—the object in trade or profession for which their minds are the most congenial. Many, very many, have languished through life in a mere state of mediocrity, by the authority so often exercised by a parent or guardian in the direction of their natural talent. It is to avoid this rock that the Subscriber would respectfully solicit a share of patronage.

Terms.—Adults, one Dollar; Children, 50 cents.

JAS. HOOKER.

HOUSE and LOT for sale

THE Subscriber offers for sale the LOT and HOUSE and LOT on North Street lately belonging to Elizabeth Morgan. If not disposed of at private sale before the second Thursday in August next it will be offered at Auction at the Market House on that day. For further information inquire of

GURDON LEMING.

Attorney for the Heirs.

Fayetteville, July 1, 1840. 4 4w

TO THE FREEMEN OF ANSON COUNTY.

I regard it as a duty which I owe to you and to myself to notice a report that has been industriously circulated for some weeks past by my political enemies, which, if treated with silent contempt on my part, might be looked upon as unanswerable. In this report, I am charged with having used language couched in the following terms i. e. *That any person who could not write his own name, he deserved to forfeit all weed the privilege of a vote.* This charge has no foundation in truth. No language ever usually used either in public or in private conversation could have induced any person honestly to conclude that I entertained any such principles or opinions. The report I look upon as gratuitous from the reporter. Such an opinion was never entertained by me for a single moment. So far am I from having such views, that I think no man of a sane mind would make use of such an expression. It would be abhorrent to my feelings to see the rights of my fellow citizens invaded on any occasion, but more particularly at the ballot box, which I look upon as the stronghold of our free institutions. It is well known to the most of men who are acquainted with me, that I am and have been an advocate for the common school system, and that I have spoken in public and in private in justification of the measure, and that I have taken an active part in carrying the act of the General Assembly into effect. I understand that this calumny has been distorted out of the image which I used when in conversation on the subject of the common school law, but nothing can be more preposterous than to infer from any thing that I have said on that subject, that I entertained principles prejudicial to the best interests of the illiterate part of the community,—but to the contrary, I have long commiserated them in their unfortunate condition.

Most respectfully,

JOHN McCOLL M.

June 22, 1840. 4 1w

Just received and for sale.

10 CASKS OF ROMAN CEMENT,
10 do best Calcined Plaster of Paris,
50 barrels Lime,
200 bushels Hair for Plastering,
10,000 Laths,
800 lbs. Lathing Nails,
60,000 Brick,

All of which I would sell low for Cash.

N. B. I am as a Bricklayer and Plasterer ready to do any Jobs in my line, and would be glad to serve any who may call on me.

JOHN E. PATTERSON.

3 *doors South of the Market House.*

Fayetteville, June 30, 1840. 4 4w

The Exercises of the second Session of the Rockingham Female Institution will commence on the 13th of July, and end December 11th, 1840.

June 8, 1840. 1-4w

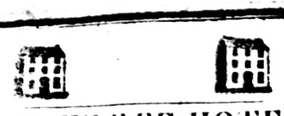
2000 YARDS back country manufactured Flax and Tow CLOTH, suitable for Negro Clothing, for sale low by

JAMES MARTINE.

May 5, 1840. 96-2m

Job Printing of all kinds

Neatly executed at this Office.



LAFAYETTE HOTEL,

FAYETTEVILLE, N. CAROLINA.

THIS ESTABLISHMENT will be open after the 1st of August under the management and care of the Subscriber. The House has been thoroughly repaired and will in a few days, be well furnished, and every effort will be made to render it a comfortable home.

EDWARD YARBROUGH.

July, 1839. 56tf

For Sale,

100 HHDS. prime New Orleans SUGAR,
50 do. MOLASSES.

JOHN HUSKE & SON.

Nov. 21, 1840. 90tf

WM. L. COFER,

Merchant Tailor,

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public generally, that he has re-commenced the

TAILORING BUSINESS,

In the house next door to John Huske & Son, on Green street, 6 doors above the Market House, where he will thankfully receive all orders in his line for cash only,—finding the credit system a bad one. All orders from the country for work must in all cases have the cash enclosed, otherwise they will not be attended to.

He begs leave to assure those who may favor him with their orders, that no pains shall be spared on his part to give general satisfaction. He has on hand an assortment of

Shirts, Bosoms, Collars, Stocks, Suspenders and Drawers,

Of the best quality.

Wanted,

THREE or four JOURNEYMEN TAILORS. None need apply but good workmen, and of steady habits. Also, two Boys wanted at the above trade. Boys from the country will be preferred.

N. B.—EXTRA CUTTING done at the shortest notice.

Fayetteville, April 25, 1840. 95-3m

NEW GOODS.

I AM now receiving, by Steamers Cotton Plant and Henrietta, my entire Stock of FALL AND WINTER

DRY GOODS,

GROCERIES,

HARDWARE AND CUTLERY,

Paints, Dye Stuffs, &c. &c.,

Consisting in part of the following:

700 SACKS LIVERPOOL SALT,
200 bags Rio and Cuba Coffee,
20 hhds. Porto Rico & St. Croix Sugars,
2000 lbs. Loaf and Lump do,
12 tons Swedes and English Iron,
50 Nova Scotia Grind Stones,
200 pair bright Trace Chains,
100 sides Sole Leather,
100 do. Upper ditto,
Blacksmith's Bellows, Vises, Anvils, Hammers, &c., together with every other article which constitutes a *well assorted* Stock of Goods for the approaching season,—all of which will be sold very low for Cash, Country Produce, or on time to prompt customers only.

C. J. ORRELL,

Yellow Brick Buildings, Hay Street.

Fayetteville, Nov. 2, 1839. 70tf

P. S.—Country Merchants will find my Stock worthy their examination. C. J. O.

HOLBROOK'S BELLS.

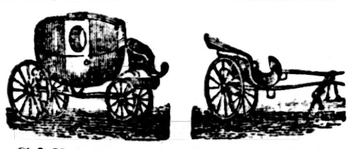
For Churches, Manufactories, Plantations, &c.

HOLBROOKS', the most celebrated Bell Founders in this country, having made arrangements with the Subscriber to receive and execute all orders for their Bells of any size, to 2,500 lbs., which they will warrant of the very best sound and quality, not surpassed by any Bells in this country. Also, Town Clocks, Church and Parlour Organs, of superior finish and tones. Orders received and information given by

JAMES MARTINE.

N. B. They will warrant their Bells, and should any fail to give satisfaction, they may be exchanged for another. Also Old Bells recast.

Fayetteville, October 20. 59-tf



GARDNER & McKETHAN,

CARRIAGE MAKERS,

HAVE NOW ON HAND and for sale at very reduced prices—

3 Carriages, 4 Barouches,
3 very light four wheel Buggies,
2 Buggy Gigs, **4** Sulkies on a new plan,
8 Spring Wagons, three very light,
4 Chain ditto.

Persons wishing to buy would do well to call and examine their work, as they feel confident they can make their work as well, and sell it as low, as it can be had from any regular Northern establishment.

All work made and sold by them is warranted 12 months, and will be repaired without charge if they fail by bad workmanship or materials.

☞ Repairing neatly executed at short notice, and on reasonable terms.

Orders thankfully received and promptly attended to.

FAYETTEVILLE, June 1, 1840.

NEW GOODS.

WE have received and opened our FALL AND WINTER GOODS, which comprises a large and extensive assortment of

DRY GOODS,

HARDWARE & CUTLERY,

Boots and Shoes, Fur and Wool Hats, Fur and Seal Caps, Cotton and Wool Cards, Tuscan and plain Straw Bonnets, Writing, Letter and Wrapping Paper, Drugs and Patent Medicines

Also,

10 HHDS. PORTO RICO SUGAR,
80 bags Rio Coffee,
30 boxes Raisins,
Loaf and Lump Sugar,
Collins' and King's Axes,
5 hhds. Crockery,
75 kegs Nails,
50 sides Sole Leather,

Which are offered at very low prices for CASH, or on time for approved paper.

NOTT & STARR.

November 19, 1839. 72tf

Donaldson Academy.

THE Trustees will, on the 4th day of August next, offer for sale at Public Auction, on the premises, all that valuable property situated in the immediate vicinity of Fayetteville, known as Donaldson Academy.

The property consists of about 20 acres of Land, with a large two story building with a wings, used as an Academy, and furnished with a tolerable Philosophical and Chemical Apparatus, &c., two good two story Dwelling Houses with necessary Out Houses and several small buildings used as Dormitories for the Students.

Fayetteville, May 5, 1840. 95-ts

☞ The Carolinian and Watchman of the South will please copy.

Swaim's Justice,

PREPARED expressly for the use of Justices of the Peace, and other Public Officers in North Carolina, containing, in addition to a summary of the Statute and Common Law, all the most approved FORMS and Precedents. For sale by

E. J. HALE.

Also, Mitchell's New GEOGRAPHY and ATLAS, said to be the best School Geography in print.

NEW GOODS.

I HAVE received by the late arrivals a LARGE AND GENERAL ASSORTMENT of

DRY GOODS,

Suitable for the present and approaching Season,—a large supply of

GROCERIES, HARDWARE,
Hats, Boots and Shoes,

A beautiful assortment of

CROCKERY,

Embracing sets of China, white Queen's Ware, (a new article,) Liverpool Ware, different patterns and colours. Also, common Crockery, Winter Strained Lamp Oil, Linseed and Tanners' Oil, extra and No. 1 White Lead, Sole and Upper Leather.

H. LEETE.

Green Street.

November 19, 1839. 72tf

NEW

Auction and Commission Store,

WILMINGTON, N. C.

THE Subscriber, having been appointed one of the Auctioneers of the Town of Wilmington offers his services to his friends and the public. Having been engaged in the business for a number of years, he feels confident of giving entire satisfaction to those who may confide their business in his hands.

THOS. SANDFORD.

REFER TO

Messrs. Barry & Bryant, } *Wilmington.*
" Dickinson & Morris, }
" E. L. & W. Winslow, } *Fayetteville.*
" Yarbrough & Ray, }
" W. A. Cahlwell & Sons, *Charleston.*
" Allibone & Troubat, *Philadelphia.*
James J. Treadwell, Esq., *New York.*

Sept. 18, 1839. 63-tf.

Davies' Mathematics,

DESIGNED FOR SCHOOLS, ACADEMIES AND COLLEGES.

THE attention of Teachers and all others engaged in the promotion of thorough education, is invited to the examination of the following text books in Mathematics, by Professor Charles Davies

1. Davies' Mental and Practical Arithmetic.—Key to Davies' Arithmetic for Teachers.
2. Davies' First Lessons in Geometry.
3. Davies' First Lessons in Algebra.
4. Davies' Bourdon's Algebra.
5. Davies' Legendre's Geometry and Trigonometry.
6. Davies' Elements of Surveying.
7. Davies' Analytical Geometry.
8. Davies' Descriptive Geometry.
9. Davies' Differential and Integral Calculus.
10. Davies' Shades, Shadows and Linear Perspective.

For sale by E. J. HALE.

For Sale,

1000 SACKS Liverpool Ground SALT,
15 tons Bar Iron, assorted, Swedes and English,
50 bags Rio and Laguira COFFEE,
25 bags old Java ditto,
5 hhds. St. Croix SUGAR,
10 hhds. MOLASSES,
1000 lbs. Loaf and Lump Sugar,
1 chest fine Hyson Tea,
1 ditto Black Tea,
15 boxes Brown Soap,
6 boxes Sperm Candles,
100 kegs White Lead, in Oil, (part pure,)
20 kegs Black Lead, ground in Oil,
A general assortment of Paints and Paint Brushes,
3 boxes Pine Apple Cheese,
50 pieces Cotton Bagging,
150 coils Baling Rope,
1 bale Bagging and Seine Twine,
5 coils Hemp Cordage, 2 to 4 inches,
1 roll Sheet Lead, 500 lbs.,
500 lbs. Bar Lead,
15 quarter casks Wine,—Madeira, Teneriffe, Sherry and Malaga,
6 boxes 2 dozen each, fine old Madeira Wine, (Ceylon brand,)
3 casks London Porter,
10 bbls. Plaister of Paris for plastering,
10 casks Ground Plaister,
50 boxes Window Glass, 8 x 10 and 10 x 12,
1 barrel Putty, in Bladders,
100 kegs Cut Nails, 3d. to 40d.
1 cask *Red* Clover Seed,
5 dozen common and fancy Setting Chairs,
2 tons Castings,—Pots, Ovens, Skillets and Fire-dogs,
4 pieces superfine Ingrain Carpeting,
6 Wilton Hearth Rugs

And a general assortment of

DRY GOODS,

Hardware and Cutlery.

JNO. HUSKE & SON,

Green Street

November 20, 1839. 72tf

NEW GOODS.

THE SUBSCRIBER has received his FALL and WINTER SUPPLY OF GOODS, embracing a general assortment of

DRY GOODS,

Shoes and Boots, Hats and Caps,
HARDWARE & CUTLERY,
Crockery and Glass Ware,
WINES AND LIQUORS,
GROCERIES OF ALL KINDS,
Patent Medicines, Paints and Dye Stuffs, Hatters' Materials, &c.

The Stock is very heavy. Merchants are invited to call and examine for themselves.

☞ SOUTH CAROLINA MONEY will be taken at par, if paid when the Goods are bought.

G. B. ATKINS,

Foot of Hay Mount.

October 26, 1839. 69tf

NEW AND CHEAP GOODS.

J. & J. KYLE

HAVE just received by the late arrivals from the North, a large and splendid assortment of

DRY GOODS,

among which are:

Superfine Blue, Black, Olive, Green, Brown, Claret, and Cadet-mixed CLOTHS and CASSIMERES,
Irish Linens, Lawns & Diapers, uncommonly cheap,
1475 pieces Calico,
240 do Gingham,
Printed Lawns,
Italian Silks,
Black and colored Gros-de-nap,
Pongee and Flag Handkerchiefs,
3-4 to 6-4 brown and bleached Domestics,
Anker Bolting Cloths, very cheap,

With many other articles, all of which being bought by the Package, at very reduced prices, will be offered at a small advance for *Cash*, or to punctual customers on the usual time.

April 1, 1840. 91tf

Cape Fear Bank Stock

FOR SALE.

SIXTY Shares of Cape Fear Bank Stock for sale. For particulars, apply at this Office.

June 2, 1840.

Gray's Ointment,

FOR the cure of White Swellings, Scrofula and other Tumours, Sore Legs and Ulcers, old and fresh wounds, Sprains and Bruises, Swellings and Inflammations, Scalds and Burns, Scald Head, Rheumatic Pains, Chilblains, Tetters, Eruptions Whitlows, Biles, and external diseases generally. A fresh supply of this Invaluable Medicine just received at the Fayetteville Book Store.

Southern Harmony.

A LARGE supply of this popular Music Book, at a reduced price by wholesale. Received by

E. J. HALE.

April 27.

Lumber for sale.

THE Subscriber will keep constantly on hand from the Mill of McLennon & Co., LUMBER of all kinds.

M. McGARY.

May 2, 1840. 93-3m

220 BAGS RIO COFFEE,
40 do. Laguira ditto,
5 do. Java ditto,
5 hhds. prime St. Croix SUGAR,
10 do. Porto Rico and N. Orleans ditto,
18 do. Cuba MOLASSES,
5 hhds. and 30 bbls. New Orleans ditto,
10 qr. casks Malaga Wine,
3 do. do. Madeira ditto,
100 kegs Nails,
10 bbls. Tanners' Oil,
2000 sacks Liverpool Salt,
5000 bushels Alum Salt,

For sale by C. T. HAIGH.

April 1, 1840. 91tf

Mother's Catechism.

A NEW EDITION just published and for sale by

E. J. HALE.

July 25, 1838.

Auction and Commission Business.

THE Subscriber having had considerable experience in the above business, offers his services to his friends and the public as a general AUCTION AND COMMISSION AGENT.

All orders left at his office on Person Street, 1 door West of Bank of Cape Fear, will be attended to.

AMOS KIMBALL.

Nov. 5, 1839. 70-tf.

Mules, Horses, Wagons and Gear.

JONATHAN EVANS, Jr. wishes to sell a good team of 5 young MULES, and a superior Timber Wagon and Gear, for $500. The Mules are six years old the present Spring, of quick action, and very gentle,—capable of performing hard service. Also, 4 good Horses, Timber Wagon and Gear, for $350, and a first rate second hand Salem made Road Wagon, for $75. Also,

100,000 MORUS MULTICAULIS TREES, deliverable next Fall, at 2 cents per foot for the root and main stem, warranted genuine and in good order.

A liberal credit will be given if desired; Note bearing interest at 6 per cent. required. Address at Fayetteville, N. C.

JONATHAN EVANS, Jr.

May 17, 1840. 98tf

DR. TAYLOR'S BALSAM OF LIVERWORT.

THE cures and benefits produced by the use of this medicine, in all cases of diseases of the lungs, is almost incredible.

Persons afflicted with coughs, colds, asthma, difficulty of breathing, pains in the side or breast, spitting of blood, catarrhs, palpitation of the heart, oppression and soreness of the chest, whooping cough, pleurisy, hectic fever, night sweats, difficult or profuse expectoration, and all other affections of the chest, lungs and liver, should not fail of procuring a bottle of this medicine.

Wonderful Cure of Consumption.

Although Dr. Taylor's Balsam of Liverwort has found hundreds of advocates, and has produced so large a number of testimonials in its favor, I cannot withhold my small meed of praise. Being predisposed to consumption, both from peculiar formation and hereditary transmission, I tried every means to check this disease and strengthen a naturally weak constitution. I spent two years in Pisa, one in Rome, two in Florence, and another in the South of France, seeking meantime the advice of the best physicians. Two years since I returned to this country, in about the same situation as when I left. I had seen in the reading rooms in Europe much said in favor of Doctor Taylor's Balsam of Liverwort, and as soon as I arrived in this city, I used it, and in three months I was so well I concluded I could pass the winter here safely, and did so. I have used an occasional bottle now and then during the time, but am now in as good health as is possible. My cough has wholly ceased, and my lungs have every feeling of health.

S. PROUTY, *Western Hotel, Courtland street.*

☞ The above Medicine is for sale at the Fayetteville Book Store. 98

GEORGIA INSURANCE AND TRUST COMPANY.

At Augusta.

CAPITAL, ONE MILLION OF DOLLARS,

Of which $627,000 is paid in, and invested in Bank Stocks, and the balance in a course of payment, by monthly instalments.

THE undersigned as agents of the above Company, will insure Houses and Goods against loss by fire, in any part of this State, and will also take river risks between Fayetteville and Wilmington and any port on the coast.

STARK & PEARCE.

Fayetteville, Sept. 12, 1837. 58tf

An highly important c - tion to the Public.

"Cave ne titubes."—Beware of falling.

DOCTOR EVANS, 100 Chatham street, takes the present opportunity of tendering his most unfeigned acknowledgments to the numerous patients (afflicted with the various form of disease incident to humanity) who have committed themselves to his care, and he has the satisfaction of knowing from many living evidences, that his remedies have removed or relieved their respective maladies, as far as lies within the compass of human means. How distressing to the afflicted is DYSPEPSIA OR INDIGESTION, poisoning all the sources of his enjoyment, and leading in many instances to the miseries of hypochondriacism. Long as it has been made the subject of inquiry by medical authors, it remains involved in much obscurity. *Jaundice, Diarrhœa,* Cholera and Colic, also performs a conspicuous part in the drama of morbid affections. Dr. Evans has been singularly successful in the treatment of the above complaints by remedies drawn from the researches of the most eminent physicians in Europe. He has also had vast experience and success throughout the whole family of delicate diseases, all of which are for the most part aggravated by, and rooted in the constitution, by the CONSPIRACIES OF MERCURIAL MURDERERS, UNPRINCIPLED, UNEDUCATED AND UNPRACTISED in any art save that of attempting to lead the credulous on the road to ruin. Dr. Evans' Office is supplied with the choicest remedies from foreign markets, and compounded on the most scientific principles; a physician is always in attendance, and all those who come there in the hour of need will go off rejoicing.

Dr. Wm. Evans' Medical Office, 100 Chatham Street, New York.

A PERFECT CURE OF ASTHMA, FIFTY FOUR YEARS STANDING,

Effected by the treatment of Dr. Wm. Evans.

This is to certify, that I was attacked with the Asthma in the ninth year of my age, and from that time until the present year, a period of 54 years, I have been subject to that disease. For the last five years, I had it almost incessantly—not being exempt from it more than twenty-four hours at any one time. I had consulted the most skilful physicians, and tried many remedies without any relief. In June last, I commenced using Dr. Wm. Evans' Vegetable Medicine, not with the expectation of effecting a cure, for I believed my case hopeless and my dissolution near, but with the hope of obtaining momentary relief.—Before I had used two packages, I was entirely relieved, and I have not been attacked with it since. I can now say that I am permanently cured of the disease, and I can confidently recommend it to all who are afflicted with this distressing complaint.

SARAH SIMMONS,

Nov. 16. *Prince George Co., Va.*

LIVER COMPLAINT, 10 YEARS' STANDING.

Mrs. Hannah Browne, wife of Joseph Browne, North Sixth street, Williamsburg, afflicted the last ten years with the Liver Complaint, completely restored to health through the treatment of Dr. Wm. Evans. Symptoms—Habitual constipation of the bowels, total loss of appetite, excruciating pain of the epigastric region, great depression of spirits, languor, and other symptoms of extreme debility, disturbed sleep, inordinate flow of the menses, pain in the right side, could not lie on her left side without an aggravation of the pain, urine high coloured, with other symptoms indicating great derangement in the functions of the liver.

Mrs. Browne was attended by three of the first physicians, but received but little relief from their medicine, till Mr. Browne procured some of Dr. Wm. Evans' invaluable preparations, which effectually relieved her of the above distressing symptoms, with others, which it is not so essential to intimate.

JOSEPH BROWNE.

City and County of New York, ss:

Joseph Browne, Williamsburg, Long Island, being duly sworn, did depose and say that the facts as set forth in the within statement, to which he has subscribed his name, are just and true.

JOSEPH BROWNE.

Sworn to before me, this 4th day of January, 1837.

PETER PINCKNEY, *Com. of Deeds.*

Another recent test of the unrivalled virtue of Dr. Wm. Evans' Medicines.

DYSPEPSIA, 10 YEARS' STANDING.

Mr. J. McKenzie, 176 Stanton street, was afflicted with the above complaint for 10 years, which incapacitated him at intervals, for the period of six years, in attending to his business, restored to perfect health under the treatment of Dr. Wm. Evans.

The principal symptoms were—A sense of distention and oppression after eating, distressing pain in the pit of the stomach, nausea, impaired appetite, giddiness, palpitation of the heart, great debility and emaciation, depression of spirits, disturbed rest, sometimes a bilious vomiting and pain in the right side, an extreme degree of languor and faintness, any endeavor to pursue his business, causing immediate exhaustion and weariness.

Mr. McKenzie is daily attending his business, and none of the above symptoms have recurred since he used the medicine. He is now a strong and healthy man.

He resorted to myriads of remedies, but they were all ineffectual. He is willing to give any information to the afflicted respecting the inestimable benefit rendered to him by the use of Dr. Wm. Evans' medicine.

REMARKABLE CASE OF ACUTE RHEUMATISM, with an Affection of the Lungs, cured under the treatment of Dr. Wm. Evans, 100 Chatham street, New York.

Mr. Benjamin S. Jarvis, 13 Centre st., Newark, N. J., afflicted for four years with severe pains in all his joints, which were always increased on the slightest motion, the tongue preserved a steady whiteness, loss of appetite, dizziness in his head, the bowels commonly very costive, the urine high coloured, and often profuse sweating, unattended by relief. The above symptoms were also attended with considerable difficulty of breathing, with a sense of tightness across the chest, likewise a great want of due energy in the nervous system.

The above symptoms were entirely removed, and a cure effected by Dr. Wm. Evans.

BENJ S. JARVIS.

Sworn to, November 25, 1836, before William Saul, Notary Public, 96 Nassau street, New York.

A SEVERE CASE OF PILES CURED AT 100 CHATHAM STREET.

Mr. Daniel Spinning of Shrewsbury, Eden Town, New Jersey, was severely afflicted with Piles for more than 20 years. Had had recourse to medicines of almost every description, also the advice of several eminent Physicians, but never found th slightest relief from any source whatever, until after he called on Dr. Evans, of 100 Chatham street, New York, and procured some medicine from him, from which he found immediate relief, and subsequently a perfect cure

Also, Dr. W. Evans' SOOTHING SIRUP, for Children Teething, prepared by himself.

AGENTS.

E. J. HALE, Fayetteville, North Carolina,
Wm. M. Mason, Raleigh,
H. D. Machen, Washington,
James M. Redmund, Tarborough,
S. Hall, Newbern,
F. S. Marshall, Halifax,
Sportwood & Robertson, Petersburg, Va.,
C. Hall, Norfolk, and
A. Duval, Richmond.

January 1, 1839. 26-*cow*1-Y

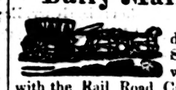
NEW BOOKS.

HILDRETH'S LIFE OF HARRISON;
Sketch of Harrison's Life and Services;
Harrison Melodies;
Harrison Almanac;
Log Cabin Anecdotes;
History of the late War, by Brackenridge;
France, its Court, King, &c. by Gen. Cass;
Domestic Education, by Matthew Carey; &c.

Just received by

E. J. HALE.

Daily Mail to Warsaw.



On and after the 1st day of June, 1840, the Mail Stage to and from Warsaw, will run daily, connecting with the Rail Road Cars. The Subscribers hope that this additional accommodation will merit public approval and patronage.

BAKER & BLOCKER, *Proprietors.*

Fayetteville, May 25, 1840. 99tf

French Burr Mill Stones For Wheat, and Cologne Stones for Corn.

HAVING been appointed Agent for the sale of the above Mill Stones in this State, by Messrs. Egenton & Morris, Manufacturers, of Baltimore, I would here inform those wanting the same, that they can be furnished by sending their orders to me at this place. We *warrant* the article to be *genuine;* if it is not, we furnish a new pair in their stead.

C. J. ORRELL,

Brick Buildings, Hay Street.

Fayetteville, Sept. 20, 1836. 8*tf*

Iredell's Digest.

A FEW copies for sale by

E. J. HALE.

NEW BOOKS.

DE TOCQUEVILLE'S DEMOCRACY IN AMERICA, new Edition; Chevallier's United States; Combe's Lectures on Phrenology; Walks and Wanderings in the world of Literature, by the author of the Bench and the Bar; Glimpses of the Old World, by Rev. J. A. Clark, of Philadelphia; Halleck's Fanny; Locke's Essays on the Human Understanding; Burr's Private Journal; Truth made simple, by Rev. John Todd; Tea and Coffee, by Dr. Alcott; Young Woman's Guide, by ditto; Masonic Monitor and Chart; Southern Harmony, &c. &c.

Received by E. J. HALE.

HARRISON'S SPECIFIC OINTMENT,

FOR the cure of White Swellings, Scrofulous and other Tumours, Ulcers, Sore Legs, old and fresh Wounds, Sprains and Bruises, Swellings and Inflammation, Scald Head, Women's sore Breasts, Rheumatic Pains, Piles, Tetters, Eruptions, Chilblains, Whitlows, Bikes, Corns, and External Diseases generally. It is likewise greatly superior to any medicine heretofore discovered for the chafed backs and limbs of Horses; for ring worms, chapped lips, and in short for every external bodily evil that may fall to the lot of man and beast. Altogether the proprietor feels no hesitation in stating, or in putting it to the proof against all competition, that

Harrison's Specific Ointment

Is vastly superior to every thing of the kind which has heretofore been offered to the public; and the proprietor not only vouches for its *general* good qualities, but is willing to risk his reputation on a *single trial,* for he knows, from the most ample experience, that it cannot be used without immediate and palpable benefit in any one of the complaints for which it is so highly recommended.

Price, 50 cents per box.

☞ For sale at the Fayetteville Book Store.

May 1, 1840. 96-1Y

RHEUMATISM.

Cohen's Rheumatic Embrocation.

DR. M. B. COHEN, Proprietor of the celebrated lotion for the cure of Chronic and Inflammatory Rheumatism, Sprains, Lumbago, pains and swellings in the joints, &c., known as Cohen's Rheumatic Embrocation, begs respectfully to refer all persons suffering from these diseases to the thousands of cures that his preparation has accomplished, and to the numerous strong and highly respectable testimonials which have from time to time been published to that effect in New York and other places. So certain and searching is this Liniment in its operations, even in cases of long standing, and of an obstinate nature, that it has never been known to fail. The following letters are selected from hundreds of others of a like description. It will be proper that all persons using the Liniment see that it is accompanied with the signature of the Proprietor, in his own hand writing. Since the introduction of this remedy to the public, various empirics have palmed upon the country nostrums and lotions, and linaments, and "Infallible Rheumatic Mixtures,"—all of which, being a compound of ignorant quacks, are calculated more or less to injure the system, rather than remove any complaint. In proof of the estimation in which the Embrocation is held by respectable men in the medical profession, as well as by the thousands of persons who have been effectually cured of Rheumatism, the subscriber has subjoined letters from a few who are well and popularly known to the entire society in New York, and whose opinions and professional judgments are universally esteemed.

M. B. COHEN,

No. 275, 1-2 *Hudson street, N. York.*

NEW YORK, Aug. 3, 1838.

Dear Sir—Having frequently witnessed the application of your Rheumatic Embrocation, and the beneficial effects arising therefrom, it affords me pleasure to state, that I most cheerfully recommend it as an invaluable remedy, and the best known for the cure of that painful and distressing complaint, either in its acute or chronic form.

WILLIAM F. PRATT, *M. D.*

Late Corresponding Secretary of the Medical Society of the City and County of New York.

To Dr. M. B. COHEN.

Dr. M. B. Cohen: In reply to your request as to my opinion of your Rheumatic Embrocation, I most willingly acknowledge that I have used it in my practice, and found it an invaluable remedy as a palliative Liniment in cases of Rheumatism.

CHAS. A. VAN ZANDT, *M. D.*

New York, April 20, 1839.

I certify that I have used Dr. M. B. Cohen's Rheumatic Embrocation, and have found it a most useful remedy adguvant in the treatment of this painful disease, and therefore hesitate not to recommend it in all cases of Rheumatism.

WM. ANDERSON, M. D. &c.

No. 342, *Broadway, N. Y.*

I, Henry B. Nones, 1st Lieut. of the Revenue Cutter Alert, in the service of the United States, do certify that I was for five months afflicted with the inflammatory Rheumatism, and had every remedy by advice of physicians, without any relief, and finally by advice of Dr. W. Rockwell, health officer at quarantine, I applied to Dr. M. B. Cohen in the month of July, 1837, for a bottle of his Rheumatic Embrocation, and after one week's use of the Specific, was entirely free from all pain, and was able to resume my place in the service.

H. B. NONES, 1st. Lt. U. S. R. C.

New York, August 1st, 1837.

TO THE PUBLIC.—Be it known that on this 4th day of February 1840, we have appointed Mr. ISAAC DODD, on the South West corner of Market Square, Fayetteville, N. C., our sole agent, for the Sale of our Rheumatic Embrocation, a remedy calculated to cure with certainty any Rheumatic complaints, whether of a Chronic or Inflamatory nature. *Witness* our hand this day and year aforesaid.

M. B. COHEN.

Price $3 per Bottle.

The public will remember that this is simply an external application and free from minerals.

Dr. M. B. COHEN'S principal Office, No. 275, 1-2 Hudson street, N. Y.

Each bottle of the Embrocation is accompanied with printed directions for use, and none is genuine unless bearing the signature of

M. B. COHEN.

February 4, 1840. 83-6m

Rowand's Tonic Mixture,

AN INFALLIBLE CURE FOR A[GUE AND] FEVER.

A FRESH SUPPLY of this valuable Medicine, just received from the Manufactory at Philadelphia. For sale at the Fayetteville Book Store, price $9 per dozen, or $1 per bottle.

October 5, 1839.

The "Deobstruent Pills"

ARE confidently offered to the public from the Agent's knowledge of their efficacy as experienced by himself and many others. It is a well established fact that obstructions of the Liver, Spleen, Biliary Ducts, &c. form the basis of most of the complaints with which we are afflicted; hence arise Dyspepsia, Head-ache, Heart-burn, torpor or relaxed and irregular state of the Bowels. These disorders neglected, eventually destroy the strongest constitutions, and cannot be counteracted but by medicines that are truly effective. Removing obstructions, giving a healthy movement to the secretions, vigor and tone to the system throughout, are some of the benefits to be derived from these pills. They are offered for sale by the subscriber, with suitable directions accompanying each box. They are known by him as the composition of an eminent Physician, who has successfully studied and treated bilious complaints in both Hemispheres.

JOHN H. PEARCE, *Sole Agent.*

Fayetteville, Feb. 4, 1840. 83tf

Certificate of Rev. A. B. McGilvary, of the South Carolina Conference.

I certify, that for three years past I have frequently taken "the Deobstruent Pills," and unhesitatingly pronounce them the best medicine for bilious attacks that I ever have used. I have also in my circuits frequently administered them to others, and in no instance without a sensible and speedy benefit. I fully recommend them to the afflicted.

ALEX'R B. McGILVARY.

PETERS' VEGETABLE PILLS

ARE daily effecting some of the most WONDERFUL AND ASTONISHING CURES that have ever been known, in consequence of which they have now become a shining mark, against which all the arrows of disappointed hope, envy and unthankfulness, are levelled without distinction. The town and country are alike filled with their praises. The palace and poor-house alike echo with their virtues. In all climates, under all temperatures, they still retain their wonderful powers, and exert them unattended by age or situation. They are simple in their preparation, mild in their action, thorough in their operation, and unrivalled in their results.

PETERS' VEGETABLE PILLS are Anti-Bilious, Anti-Dyspeptic, and Anti-Mercurial, and may be justly considered a *Universal Medicine,* but they are peculiarly beneficial in the following complaints: Yellow and Bilious Fevers, Fever and Ague, Dyspepsia, Croup, Liver Complaints, Sick Headache, Jaundice, Asthma, Dropsy, Rheumatism, Enlargement of the Spleen, Piles, Cholic, Female Obstructions, Heart-burn, Furred Tongue, Nausea, Distension of the Stomach and Bowels, Incipa Diarrhœa, Flatulence, Habitual Costiveness, Loss of Appetite, Blotched or Sallow Complexion, and in all cases of Torper of the Bowels, where a cathartic or an aperient is needed. They are exceedingly mild in their operation, producing neither nausea, griping, nor debility.

Price, 5 cents per box, or $4 per dozen.

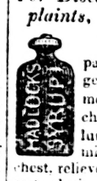
☞ For sale at the Fayetteville Book Store.

May 1, 1840. 96-1Y

TO THE AFFLICTED.

Hadlock's Vegetable Powder and Sirup,

For Diseases of the Lungs, Liver Complaints, Dyspepsia, Coughs, Colds, &c.



The operation of this Medicine is particularly mild and safe. It promotes a gentle and healthy perspiration, and checks morbid and pernicious sweatings, relieves chronic affections and congestion of the lungs, assuages cough, promotes a free and mild expectoration, removes pains from the chest, relieves asthmatic or difficult respiration, corrects obstinate costiveness, and leaves the bowels in a regular and healthy state. Those painful symptoms which indicate diseased lungs readily yield to this certain remedy, when seasonably resorted to, and it restores the patient to the bodily vigor which that wasting disorder, the consumption, if left to its natural operation, so surely destroys.

☞ For sale by the Proprietor, on Hillsborough street, and at the Store of James H. Hooper.

The Proprietor has received the following testimony from the Rev. Simeon Colton, a gentleman well known:—

TO THE PUBLIC.

Mr. James Hadlock has for some time been in the practice of preparing vegetable powder and sirup for diseases of the lungs, coughs, colds, &c which have been extensively used in and about Fayetteville, N. C., as well as in other places, by people who have suffered under those and similar complaints. They have acquired a high reputation, and are considered by many as superior to any other medicine for the above-named diseases. And I have reason to believe from my own experience, and from the effects of the medicine, as used in my family, that it is highly valuable, while its operation is mild and safe. It is recommended to all who may be laboring under the complaints named, to give it a thorough trial, and it is confidently believed that there will be no disappointment in the result.

SIMEON COLTON,

Principal of the Donaldson Academy.

Fayetteville, Feb. 18, 1839. 37tf

SOUTHERN TONIC.
COSTER & COXE.

AGUE AND FEVER,

And every symptom of general Debility, speedily and permanently cured by

COSTER & COXE'S

ORIGINAL

SOUTHERN TONIC.

COSTER & COXE, the inventors of this celebrated medicine, from a long residence in the South, and from the nature of their vocation, have been brought immediately in contact with the Ague and Fever in its most obstinate forms, and have frequently been compelled to witness the entire want of success in the practice of the most skilful Physicians. The usual and popular mode of treating this disease has been, first to evacuate the stomach and bowels, and then resort to the use of Tonics—of which class of Medicines a very great variety have been recommended to the Public—all of which have had their advocates, and that which has been by far the most popular one, has been Peruvian Bark and its preparations, particularly that of *Quinine.* There are insurmountable objections to the administration of Quinine, as to most individuals, (when carried to a salutary point,) it produces a roaring in the ears, nausea, and a headache, very similar to a bilious headache; and when it effects a cure it is seldom permanent. It was the hope of avoiding this state of things that induced us to try the "Southern Tonic," and we are happy to say that its success has surpassed *even us.* As there is no Arsenic, Mercury, or any thing *in the least* hurtful to the human constitution in it, there can be no objection to the administration of the Southern Tonic to the most tender infant; indeed it will be found the most delicate and effective medicine known in those cases of Disorganized Stomach and Bowels, and of general debility which so frequently present themselves in children.

☞ A supply of the above Medicine has been received, on consignment, at the Book Store, Fayetteville, N. C. Price $1 per bottle, or 9 per dozen.